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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 15.

Cut in Congress' Budget; N. E. Textile Pay Raises? Russians Claim New Gain

The World's Day—March 17, 1942

Washington: Cut Urged in Congress' Budget

A cut by Congress of $1,807,258 in its own budget was recommended by the House Appropriations Committee, which reported a legislative supply bill of $27,581,866 carrying $19,411,694 for salaries of Senators and Representatives, their employees, and maintenance of the Capitol. The remainder was for the Government Printing Office and the Library of Congress.

President Roosevelt asked Congress to provide an additional $825,924,000 for the Navy Department during the remainder of the fiscal year; of the total $700,924,000 would be in cash and the remainder in contract authorizations.

Contracts for 234 more Liberty cargo ships, bringing to 1,456 the number of vessels ordered since February last year, have been let, the Maritime Commission announced. All the vessels are to be delivered before the end of 1943 on a production schedule made possible by application of the assembly line technique.

Compensation for civilian defense workers injured on duty was rejected by the House of Representatives in voting on a Senate amendment carrying this provision in the second war powers bill.

Juke boxes, weighing machines, pinball games and other amusement machines were banned from manufacture by the War Production Board, which gave the industry until May 1 to use up fabricated or partly fabricated materials on hand before being converted entirely to the war effort.

A Senate naval subcommittee which has been investigating the proposed "sea otter" type of cargo vessel informed President Roosevelt that they felt the sea otter was "entitled to a fair trial" and a full opportunity for the development of its feasibility.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, conferred on lend-lease matters with Ambassador Mehmet Munir Ertegun of Turkey, a strategically important neutral country.

New England: Textile Pay Increases Indicated

Wage increases for 100,000 cotton textile workers loomed after unusual industry-wide labor-management conference in Boston. [Page 2.]

War Production Board opened its big drive to speed war production with simultaneous meetings in Boston and New York. [Page 2.]

Reorganization and streamlining of the Massachusetts State Guard was ordered by Governor Saltonstall. [Page 5.]

The War: Russians Claim Important Center

Russia: Soviets claimed capture of important center of resistance overlooking Staraya Russa sector, drawing noose tighter around trapped 16th German Army.

Africa: Increased activity by Axis forces in Libya was noted by British headquarters in Cairo, which disclosed that a strong enemy tank column had been turned back in the Cherima area.

At sea: Britons were forewarned of new Nazi attacks on Allied shipping lanes, or possibly an attack against Iceland, as it was disclosed that the Nazi warship Tirpitz—formerly stated to have been attacked by RAF torpedo planes off Norway—may now be loose on the high seas. [Page 1.]

Burma: A clash between Thai troops and Chinese was reported at Tongtong, 70 miles from Chengrai in the area where the Chinese, Thailand and Burmese boundaries meet.

Australia: Gen. Douglas MacArthur, accompanied by his family and aides, arrived in Australia by plane from the Philippines and assumed Supreme Command of United Nations forces in the Southwestern Pacific region in accordance with the request of the Australian Government.

Americas: Colombia-U. S. Lend-Lease Pact

Colombia signed a lend-lease agreement with the United States providing for a reported $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 in war materials for that South American country, strategically important because of its proximity to the Panama Canal.

"Faith and confidence" in the integrity of Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell of Puerto Rico was expressed by President Roosevelt in a letter to Victor Gutierrez Franqui, Secretary of the Puerto Rican House of Representatives. Mr. Tugwell has been under criticism in Puerto Rico and his recall has been asked.

Recapture in Mexico of 15 German sailors who escaped from internment at Perote was announced by the Government, which disclosed that another group of 32 German and Italian seamen had slipped away, of whom only "three or four" have been found.

National: Seven-Day Work Plan in Seattle

A seven-day work week will be observed by union machinists in Seattle, Wash., defense industries effective April 5. Local 79 of the Seattle Machinists Union voted overwhelmingly for a rotating shift plan which will affect 3,000 workers.

A check for $2,610,000 was presented to the City of New York by the United States Navy for Pier 88, alongside which the former French liner Normandie lies, partially capsized. The pier is needed, it was announced, for the "maintenance, repair, renewal and alteration" of the 83,000-ton ship.

An agreement between the United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., and operators of independent tool and die shops providing for the training and upgrading of workers to relieve a skilled labor shortage was announced by the Automotive Branch of the War Production Board. The agreement applies to shops within a radius of 75 miles of Detroit.

In Europe: British in Morocco Face Internment

British residents of Vichy-controlled French Morocco—numbering about 2,000—are to be interned under an official French decree, purportedly in retaliation for RAF attacks on Paris earlier this month. [Page 3.]

Hungary and Bulgaria have made a secret treaty including a military clause aimed at "wresting the rest of Transylvania and Dobrudja from Rumania," Tass, Soviet news agency, reported.

Britain's clothes ration is to be reduced one fourth starting June 1, it was officially announced. [Page 8.]

Hitler's Elite Guard—the SS or Schutzstaffel—has been elevated to a position of equality with the Nazi Army, according to a Swiss newspaper reporter. [Page 8.]

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | RAIN | WARMER | CLOUDY

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Survivors Say U-Boats Refuel Near America

Submarines working near U. S. East coast small, according to men saved from torpedoed ship.

Small Nazi submarines that could not have crossed the Atlantic without refueling are operating close to America's Atlantic shore lines, according to survivors of an American collier which was torpedoed off the New Jersey coast March 14.

Men who speak English are carried by the submarines, and every effort is made to learn from survivors of torpedoed ships the identity of the vessels.

This became known today after 14 survivors of a crew of 34 that manned the collier were safe ashore, and interviews were arranged with a group of them by the First Naval District. Twenty are missing.

The collier was torpedoed without warning about five miles off Atlantic City, N. J., on March 14, about 2 a. m. After the third torpedo had found its mark against an abandoned ship that was slowly settling, the shadowy form of the submarine was seen in the darkness near a life raft upon which were three survivors.

"Hey, You, What Ship?"

A voice from the submarine asked, "Hey, you there, what is the name of the ship?"

But getting no answer, the submarine slipped away without the information they desired.

Capt. Grover Daniel Clark, a native of the State of Maine, who has followed the sea for nearly 40 years and served on an Army transport during the first World War, praised the way in which the crew handled themselves in the emergency. He said the first torpedo "did the job," and the other two were wasted. The survivors drifted around for nearly five hours before being rescued by other vessels, all the time within sight of the lights of Atlantic City.

Reports were circulated March 14 that explosions had been heard off Atlantic City early that morning.

Bautiste P. Rodriguez of Clark Street, Boston, said that if the ship had been equipped with a gun, none of the crew would have been lost and they might even have saved the ship by driving the submarine off after its first torpedo. Planning to ship out again on another ship, the seaman said, "We'll keep

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

M'Arthur in Australia as Chief; President Backs 40-Hour Week

Roosevelt resists move now before Congress to scrap overtime pay system.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—President Roosevelt served notice today through his Labor War Council that he favored continuing the 40-hour week as the recognized work standard for American war industry with time and a half for overtime.

Coming from an hour's conference with the President, Philip Murray, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, announced Mr. Roosevelt's stand. They added that they favored industry going immediately on a 24-hour, 7-day basis, to insure the fullest measure of war production.

Mr. Roosevelt's determination to stand by the time-and-a-half wage provision for work above the 40-hour week, meets an incipient revolt in Congress head-on.

Picking up the arguments that burst forth in the House March 16, Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, told the Senate today that he would support legislation suspending the 40-hour-work-week limitations, and urged that a bill limiting profits on defense contracts receive congressional approval. Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, another southern Roosevelt supporter, supported Senator Connally's views.

Bitter Fight Seen

The new temper of Congress, coupled with Mr. Roosevelt's announcement through the two labor leaders opens the possibility of a knock-down-drag-out fight on the 40-hour week, coupled now with war profits, provisions, and general production efficiency.

An emotional outpouring from home constituencies following news of the Java naval defeat is beating upon Congress from all over the country with vague but vehement demands for greater war efforts. The legislative direction of popular dissatisfaction and resentment seems to be directed toward former whipping boys.

President Roosevelt is prepared to make a bold defense of the so-

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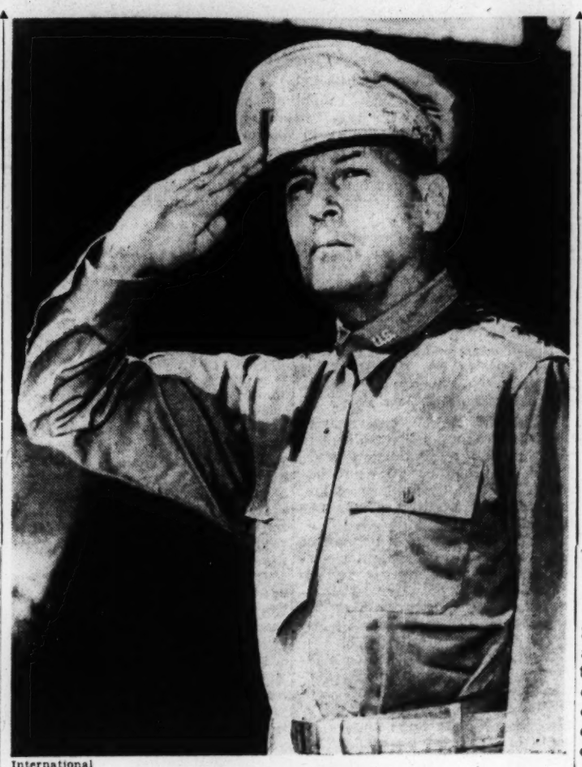

International

Gen. Douglas MacArthur

Named Supreme Commander of the forces of the United Nations in the Southwest Pacific, with headquarters in Australia.

Hero of Philippines named to supreme command in South Pacific—War Department announces arrival of AEF in 'considerable numbers' in Australia—Moves lift hopes of United Nations.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the man behind the successful American-Filipino defense of Bataan Peninsula, has assumed Supreme Command of United Nations' forces in the Southwestern Pacific region with headquarters in Australia as Americans heard the good news that "considerable numbers" of their ground and air troops had landed on that continent.

Ordered to Australia by President Roosevelt at the direct request of the Australian Government, General MacArthur arrived at his new post by plane today, accompanied by Mrs. MacArthur and their son. Also with him were his Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, Brig. Gen. Harold H. George of the Air Corps, and several other staff officers.

With word of the simultaneous arrival in Australia of United States' reinforcements and of the outstanding American strategist of this war, hope in Washington soared that this country was at last ready and able to make its first major effort to stop Japan's victorious sweep across the Southwest Pacific.

In Supreme Command

In its announcement on General MacArthur, the War Department declared that "he will be the supreme commander in that region, including the Philippine Islands, in accordance with the request of the Australian Government.

"On Feb. 22, the President directed General MacArthur to transfer his headquarters from the Philippines to Australia as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. General MacArthur requested that he be permitted to delay in carrying out the order until he could perfect arrangements within his command in the Philippines. This delay was authorized by the President."

With the enemy reportedly gathering a vast invasion force to be hurled against the remaining United Nations outposts in that part of the world, the War Department gave only the bare announcement that the second American Expeditionary Force of this war had landed. The first stepped ashore at a northern Irish port on Jan. 26.

Up to America

The American force in Australia as well as General MacArthur arrived at almost the moment Australian Prime Minister John Curtin bluntly warned that every atom of American help was needed urgently and immediately and that, if Australia fell, the United States would have to bear the brunt of the next Japanese onslaught. Mr. Curtin's appeal was the last in a series of frank statements that only the United States was in a position to insure a successful defense of Australia and New Zealand.

The announcement also came at a time when the demand in this country that the War and Navy Departments take a more aggres-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Allied Step Against Japan: Attack on Supply Lines

By the Naval Correspondent

of The Christian Science Monitor

Secretary Stimson's statement that air and ground forces in considerable numbers have already reached Australia raises the question—what use is to be made of the men and matériel now being prepared against the Axis. It is a question that at this moment is occupying the best strategists in the United States.

Essentially the first counter measure to be taken is to prevent further extension of Japan's military activities. What the British and Chinese will be able to accomplish in Burma remains to be seen, but the lengthening line of Japanese communications cannot be indefinitely stretched, and must be considered in any evaluation of operations in Burma.

Assuming that the Japanese can be halted and a "static balance" attained, the next move of the Allies is to exercise the initiative afforded them.

Roughly the several methods which suggest themselves boil down to:

1. Carrying the offensive to the Japanese Archipelago—the heart of the enemy.
2. Pushing northward from Australia and eastward from India, thereby ejecting Japan step by step from the territory it has taken.
3. Attacking Japan from the Aleutian Islands, supplemented by air attacks from Vladivostok.
4. Cutting the lines of communication on which all of Japan's expeditionary forces depend.

Summary of Situation

An estimate of the situation fully covering these projects would fill several books, but in brief the pros and cons can be summarized as follows

The first alternative is impracticable until the Japanese Fleet has been disposed of, and even then would present so many difficulties that it warrants little consideration.

The second is feasible, but will entail great effort and a huge expenditure of personnel, material and time.

The third involves an approach from a direction which leaves Japan free to obtain vital supplies therefrom. Weather conditions are uncertain, and as far as known, adequate bases are not available. Russian co-operation is not presently assured. Some measure of success probable, but it is a hard way to obtain it.

The fourth—the severing of Japan's supply lines—offers the best chances of success in the least time, and probably will involve minimum losses.

Hit and Run Raids

The pattern that can be woven from the smattering of news that has been made public concerning the activities of the United States Navy in the Pacific, indicates that the initial stage of method 4 has already been undertaken.

The hit and run raids that have been made on Japan's outlying bases in the Marshall and Caroline Groups can be taken to have been reconnaissances in force to develop their strength.

From the results attained there appears to be no reason why, when the proper time is at hand, they cannot be taken by an attack in force, and the first of a series of steppingstones established which ultimately will provide a means of smashing into the China Sea with consequent dire effect on Japan's lines of communication, and resultant isolation of Japan.

But it will require air power and a lot of it.

Aid Speeded to Australia

There is every indication that assistance from the United States is being sent to Australia with all possible speed. What is most needed at present is air strength, but filling this need is more easily said than done. Big bombers can be sent under their own power, but the crying air need of the Allies in the Far East has been for fighting planes which, because of their limited flying range, have to be transported knocked down in ships and assembled after arrival. Lack of fighting planes has been largely responsible for the destruction of many grounded planes and air field facilities in past operations in the

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

American Aid Shifts Outlook In Australia

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The assumption by the United States of command in Australia, as General MacArthur arrives there almost simultaneously with considerable numbers of American air and ground forces, has changed the outlook in the Pacific in some important respects.

The impression left by Winston Churchill in his speech at the time of the surrender of Singapore, that nothing but defeats were to be expected for some time, has been removed by Washington's apparent acquiescence to Australian requests that the General who had taken the measure of the Japanese in the Philippines head the anything-but-defeatist Australians in their determination to keep the invader out.

Already the determined bombing of Japanese preparations on New Guinea and the patrolling of possible invasion bases by American heavy bombers, one of which attacked a Japanese airfield on the island of New Britain and destroyed two enemy planes, appears to have compelled the Japanese to revise their plans. No new forces have been landed on New Guinea since the original landings a week ago, although unconfirmed reports allude to new air forces arriving there. The greatest gain for the Allies undoubtedly has been in the newly arrived American air reinforcements, and the return of Australian airmen from the Dutch East Indies, since the Japanese attacking air

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Colorful St. Patrick's Day Parade Attracts Thousands

Flinging a Bostonian cry of defiance at inclement weather, in the face of which the rain nearly let up, thousands of Irish and sympathetic wearers of the green today joined in ceremonial tribute to St. Patrick and the British evacuation of Boston.

The combined occasion, which altogether is quite sufficient to bring about a legal holiday in the Hub, reached its climax in a colorful parade miles long which wound through South Boston early this afternoon.

Thousands of cheering spectators lined the streets to watch army, navy, and marine corps uniforms, striped black pants and tails, red, white and blue band outfits—all sprinkled with bits of green—snap by in military precision.

Crowding six deep along the sidewalks of Andrew Square, South Boston, were nearly 5,000 people as the first unit swung into view on Dorchester Avenue.

Soldiers from Camp Edwards drew tumultuous applause from the crowds, which were keyed to a high patriotic pitch, and hats came off with more than usual promptness whenever the American flag was carried by.

An event not on the schedule was the appearance of "Daly's Army." General Daly, a sturdy 12-year-old, led his troops, a rag-tag group of youngsters in assorted uniforms, down the parade line and into Andrew Square, much to the delight of the crowds, until they were dispersed into the sidelines by the police.

Public men, from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall down to Ward and Precinct party workers, were on hand, with the result that the State House and City Hall were virtually empty. Many an aspiring young politician gauged the strength of his popularity from the cheers and applause he received from the sidelines.

The day—climax of a week-end series of holiday observances—included memorial exercises this morning on Dorchester Heights, where George Washington's cannon were mounted menacingly on the morning of March 17, 1776, there to force the British fleet out of Boston Harbor.

The paraders, including Thomas E. Linehan, Acting Mayor, who represented Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, wound in and out of South Boston's bunting-decorated streets to East Broadway and Dorchester Avenue.

Pictures of exercises on Dorchester Heights: Page 2.

N. E. Awaits Draft Drawing Affecting About 500,000 Men

Possibility of being called for military service as early as June increased the interest in the National draft lottery to be held in Washington tonight for some 9,000,000 men between 20 and 45—nearly 500,000 of them in New England.

First number will be drawn by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson at 6 p. m. from the famous goldfish bowl of World War I, used also in the two drawings already held under the Selective Service Act of 1940. Drawing of numbers, which will determine the order in which the new registrants may be called for military service, will continue through the night with the final number not expected until after 6 tomorrow morning.

Although 7,000 numbers will be placed in the goldfish bowl, only numbers up to 3,120 will concern New England men as that is the highest number of men listed in any one local draft board. This board is located in Connecticut. Highest number of interest to Bay State men is 2,703, the number registered in an East Boston draft board.

Serial numbers given to the registrants of Feb. 15 and 16 by their local boards are preceded by the letter T, indicating the third draft listing. Order numbers to be issued by the local boards after master sheets are received from Washington will start at 10,000 to separate the new group from those remaining from the 1940 and '41 registrations. Hence the first man in each local draft board listing will have the number 10,001.

State Selective Service Headquarters have not received instructions from Washington as to when and how the new group of registrants will be inducted. They will be numbered as explained above and placed at the end of the present lists awaiting official orders.

Secretary Stimson, however, said at a recent press conference that the new men will be inducted on a ratio basis with those registered earlier, as demands for more men are made upon the boards. In other words, if 100 men are requisitioned from a board having 100 listed from the first two registrations and 900 from the last, the boards would supply 10 from the original group and 90 from the last.

Selective Service officials said that the men affected by the drawing total about 1,650,000 in the 20-21 group and 7,350,000 in the 36-44 classification. A total of approximately 17,000,000 men between 21 and 35 registered in the first two peacetime listings.

Complete Listing Of All New England Draft Numbers

with the order in which they are drawn in the national lottery at Washington tonight will be published tomorrow in The Christian Science Monitor.

Readers will find the numbers arranged in handy form so that the order in which any selectee is to be drafted may be found easily.

Nazi Drive on Iceland Hinted In Closing of Norway Ports

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—Closing by German authorities of all Norwegian ports from North Cape to Aalesund, a responsible source said today, makes "it appear ominously as though the Nazis are getting ready either for an assault on American-British supply lines to Russia or a move against Iceland."

The source cited these other German naval and military moves as indicating the likelihood of a new major campaign in the north:

Today's announcement by the Nazi High Command of intensified fighting in Lapland, extreme northern area which at the Russian frontier is only 50 miles from the Soviet Arctic supply base of Murmansk;

Authoritative information that the Germans have sent strong reinforcements to their Norwegian garrisons;

Massing of Nazi warships at Trondheim, including the Tirpitz, newest, biggest and most dangerous of Germany's battleships.

This source said the Germans now are believed to have "between 150,000 and 200,000 soldiers in Norway, in comparison with the 100,000 reported there last autumn.

Britain already had been warned today that the Tirpitz now may be loose on the high seas.

The announcement by a British source today that the powerful warship "appears to have avoided" an aerial torpedo attack dashed British hopes that naval planes had knocked her out of the war, at least for a while, near the Norwegian port of Narvik eight days ago.

He said he had no information about the present whereabouts of the Tirpitz, sistership of the sunken Bismarck.

The news had grave implications for the British, since a warship as powerful as the Tirpitz is so grave a menace to sea convoys that strong British forces, including battleships, must be diverted from other vital work to meet her challenge. Fourteen units of the British fleet were used to track down and sink the Bismarck.

Britain's navy now is spread thin from the Far Pacific through the Mediterranean into the Atlantic.

The new threat of the Tirpitz in the Northern seas occurs as those waters apparently are developing into a major spring war theater to maintain the avenue of British and American supplies for Soviet Russia through Murmansk and Archangel.

The importance attached to security of the Northern Sea lanes was indicated today in an Admiralty communiqué which disclosed that a British auxiliary minesweeper had shot down a German Ju-88 in an attack on a Russian merchantman.

Conversely, Germany's efforts to stop the flow of supplies to the U. S. S. R. also was indicated by its use of a dive-bomber for such a mission. They are used ordinarily only in heavy combat.

The Far North front also was emphasized in today's German High Command communiqué which reported successful Nazi alpine shock troop operations on the Lapland front and heavy air activity.

The British spokesman declared it was "not a practical proposition" to intercept with surface units a single ship like the Tirpitz near the coast unless she was "winged" by torpedo bombers.

As long as the main units of the German fleet were established on the Norwegian coast, he added, they must be "constantly watched" by the home fleet.

Textile Workers and Mill Owners Confer in Boston on New Wage Pact

Labor Cites Living Costs; Owners Stress Profit Curbs

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Substantial wage increases for New England's 100,000 textile workers loomed as a possibility—though several Washington hurdles still remain—following a general conference of representatives of labor and management at the Parker House today.

The meeting, first of its kind held in all the long and tortuous history of textile wage negotiations, found the C. I. O.-affiliated Textile Workers Union of America asking for a flat 10 cents an hour increase in order to help mill workers meet rising living costs, and to bring their pay into nearer alignment with general industrial wages in this area.

The mill owners, meeting as a group instead of insisting on mill by mill negotiations as has been their policy heretofore, countered with the claim they could not advance wages at this time because of, among other things, the price ceiling on cotton goods set by Leon Henderson.

This stand, together with the large representation of mill owners who attended today's meeting at the Parker House, was taken by observers to indicate that the owners and labor may join in an appeal to Washington for either a higher pegging for the textile ceiling, or its virtual lifting.

Cost of Living an Issue

The cotton mill owners plainly indicated their intention of referring the question to the War Production Board should the workers insist in their demands.

Presumably, such matters as costs of living, on the part of workers, and costs of materials, supplies, maintenance and repairs on the part of mill owners, would all be weighed in any adjustment forthcoming after submission to Washington.

All this apparently left workers with a generally hopeful feeling about the current situation. It was taken that no strike is being considered at this stage of negotiations.

The current negotiations result from a drive started in the Piedmont region of the South, as well as New England, for wage increases. In the South the T. W. U. A. points to the 10 cents an hour wage differential paid in the South and asks the mill owners to advance their wages to equal New England levels.

In New England, the Textile Workers insist that textile wages are $10.30 a week lower than average wages for general industry, that the majority of textile workers receive less than $20 a week, even when they work a full 40 hours, and that average weekly earnings of textile workers are from $6 to $8 below the minimum subsistence level. Moreover, the workers assert, the cost of living has risen 8 or 9 per cent, making the burden more acute.

Position of Owners

The mill owners counter with the assertion that their wages are 20 per cent higher than in mills in any other part of the country and are, in fact, the highest paid anywhere in the world. They further point out that wages were increased 23 per cent during 1941, and that the requested 10 cents an hour increase would bring the total rise to 44 per cent since March 1, 1941.

They say that the high level of costs in New England mills in recent years has forced the closing of two mills out of every three, and that further wage increases at this time would only hasten the day when more would find it impossible to remain in operation

The workers assert that the mills are now earning high returns, the value of shares having jumped in 34 New England mills from $446,526 in 1939 to $9,569,053 in 1941, or 21 times.

The mill owners concede they are operating at peak capacity, but claim that the complications of manufacture, the rise in inventory values, and, chiefly, the ceiling on prices limit profits.

Although these divergent views would appear to leave a wide gulf between the negotiators, the fact that upward of 200 labor leaders and manufacturers could meet in apparent friendliness and harmony to dispassionate consideration of the problem was taken to mean a great deal.

A Home in the Hills

Chester, New Hampshire—47 miles from Boston—For Sale, practically new country home, 4 acres of land, 7 rooms, modern in every respect; hot air heating; built on highest point in Southeastern New Hampshire, unexcelled panoramic view, restful, cheery. An ideal place for retirement, easy walking distance to Center. Built by present owner; leaving State reason for sale. For full details call or write Lee Witney, Hotel Kenmore, Boston, Massachusetts.

By a Staff Photographer

Outlining Great Production Drive

W. Elliston Chalmers of Washington (extreme right), Chief of the Industrial Relations Section of the Labor Division of the War Production Board, going over procedure with principals in Boston meeting, one of two held today by the War Production Board opening the drive. Left to right—Thomas E. Wilkinson, Regional Labor Representative in Boston of the WPB; Frank V. Bistrup, Industrial Relations Adviser of the Labor Section of the WPB and member of the staff of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; Gail E. Smith of Lynn, Mass., labor consultant, C. I. O. Labor Division, WPB, and first President of the Lynn local of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers; Alexander Smalley, labor consultant, A. F. of L., and official of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Mr. Chalmers.

Big Production Drive for War Material Is On

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The greatest production drive in the history of the United States was opened up today with meetings in Boston and New York.

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, sent to each session a production plan, aimed to promote teamwork between labor and management and to multiply the output of war materials.

The plan purposes a committee in each war industry plant representative of the company and its employees, both equally participating. Each committee will set up subcommittees to cover every angle of possible enterprise.

Each committee will have a direct contact with the War Production Board in Washington. Similarly consultants of the Board at Washington will have immediate contacts with every committee over the country.

A constant flow of new ideas is expected to pass between the headquarters of the drive and the individual plants, and from the plants to the promoters of the push.

Campaigns to increase production will be carried on within plants, and other co-operative effort undertaken for victory.

In 30 succeeding meetings during the next two weeks the drive is to be extended throughout the nation. For part of the time four a day will be held.

These conferences are simply introductory. The job of setting up committees and putting the drive on an effective basis has to be done in each plant. The two-weeks sweep of the country was resorted to as the speediest means of getting the plan into action. The plan itself is a speedy product. The drive, some principals say, was developed within the last few weeks.

The Boston gathering, held in Gardner Auditorium of the State House, brought together many industrial and labor spokesmen, but obviously was handicapped by the haste of its calling. Invitations went out too close to the date. More preparation would have furnished a bigger attendance.

However, despite the brief time WPB men have been working on the drive, they declared the plan would prove an immense spur to production.

From a canvass of some 25 of the largest war producing plants made last week, reports were current today of management being not as progressive as possible in some instances, and of union men finding that as high as 5 per cent of the workers in some cases were lagging. Also production was ascertained to be held back in some plants by lack of materials.

It is expected that where needed, worker morale can be stimulated and management stepped up. Then where the production is being hurt by failure of Washington to supply necessary materials, that difficulty can be spotlighted.

W. Elliston Chalmers, chief of the Industrial Relations Section of the Labor Division of the War Production Board, came from Washington to outline procedure and help get the drive under way in New England.

"Donald M. Nelson is appealing to management and labor to get in and do the very best they can to get out production," Mr. Chalmers said. "The WPB plan provides a way and material to help this to be done. But the job itself will have to be done in the shops, and not by us."

Alexander Smalley, labor consultant to the WPB, in its American Federation of Labor division, who is from the Executive Council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said:

"There is no limit to the possibilities of the plan. It is workable, without any question. It will certainly speed up production.

"Subcommittees can be set up to take care of all sorts of details, and to see that every one who desires to take come part in the war effort has his chance."

Frank V. Bistrup, Industrial Relations Adviser of the Labor Section of the WPB and a member of the staff of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, told the meeting:

"The WPB production drive is on. It's a drive intended to intensify the war production effort. It will be the urge to everyone in industry to undertake and understand the responsibility we must assume to do everything possible to get production of war equipment and material, and do it NOW.

"We cannot do this as adherents or protagonists of any group. We can only do it from the working together that springs from the common source of our American citizenship."

Gail E. Smith, labor consultant of the WPB in its Congress of Industrial Organizations division, urged haste before it is too late. He spoke of seeing a large number of American airplanes being held up waiting for one small part. Mr. Smith is the first president of the union of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in the big General Electric Company plants at Lynn, Mass.

Thomas E. Wilkinson, Regional Labor Representative of the WPB, stationed at 120 Boylston Street, Boston, presided.

Tomorrow there will be a similar meeting at Springfield, Mass., in the Technical High School, on the 19th another at Hartford, Conn., at the Burns School, and on March 20 a fourth New England session at Providence in the Faunce Theater.

Nelson to Speak

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson will make a "statement to the nation" tonight in a special broadcast designed to counteract Axis propaganda which, officials said, described the production speed-up drive as an attempt to "sovietize" American industry.

WPB officials announced that the statement would climax a brief dramatization of the production drive over the National Broadcasting company Columbia and Mutual broadcasting networks between 9:30 and 10 p. m. (eastern war time), and that it "will cover a lot of ground."

The suddenly scheduled speech, it was understood, was arranged principally to block cleverly-handled "sniping" by Axis propagandists here and abroad. In this country, it was reported.

The address will be carried in Boston over Stations WEEI, WNAC, and WAAB.

Flower Show Enshrines New Rose Each Day

Today's rose at the Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is Snow White. Each day during the show, in the room set apart as Rose Hall, in the Mechanics Building, a new rose will be placed in the niche of honor.

Carnation Hall adjoining is a bower of crimson and white blossoms, with just enough royal blue to give the tri-color effect of the national flag. Carnations, say the experts, grow better in New England than anywhere else in the world, because of the climate.

It is estimated that some 1,600 persons attended the opening of the show, the seventy first of its kind, yesterday. The highest prize, the President's Cup of the Horticultural Society, for the most meritorious exhibit, went to William T. Walke & Sons, Inc., of Salem, for their Pan-American garden. This exhibit also won the Gold Medal of the Horticultural Society of New York.

The Gold Medal of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, for the exhibit showing the highest standard of culture, was awarded to Edwin S. Webster, Chestnut Hill, for a group of orchids.

The Smoky Mountain scene of Harlan P. Kelsey won a special premium, as did the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, Breck's, Sherman W. Eddy, and several others.

The snapdragon, opportunely name the General MacArthur, naturally drew considerable attention today, with the news of the arrival in Australia. What is claimed to be the "smallest rose in the world," the pixie, a wee white blossom half the size of a thumb nail, is displayed by the Pembroke Herb Gardens of Pembroke, New Hampshire. Its companion is the Tom Thumb, a crimson miniature slightly bigger. What appear to be the largest pansies in the show, growing in veritable pansy bushes, are shown by the mother of the Governor of Massachusetts, Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall.

Garden clubs of near-by towns show how small garden plots can be both decorative and useful. The Noanett Garden Club displays a little kitchen garden of berry shrubs, raspberry, blueberry, and blackberry, with strawberry beds in the center plot, and two beehives. "They are beehives, aren't they?" a visitor asked timidly, not quite sure, though she had seen pictures of such things. The wishing well in the center of the hall—proceeds for Camp Edwards recreation fund—inspired two women to venture a nickel apiece, but much to their chagrin they had walked several paces beyond it before they remembered they had forgotten to wish!

P. P. S.

By a Staff Photographer

'Peek-a-boo'

Peeking from the protecting cover of Patrolman Ernest F. Fanjoy's raincoat is three-year-old Arleen Clougherty, proving that she knows enough to come in out of the rain. Miss Clougherty and the patrolman from Station 6 were two of the hundreds who listened to the exercises on Dorchester Heights this morning. [Story: Page 1.]

Great Outdoor Rally to Speed Book Drive

Brother, can you spare a book?

Bring it to the big Book Rally for the Victory Book Campaign to be held on the steps of the Boston Public Library tomorrow at 12:30 p. m.

John Lodge and Mady Christians of "Watch on the Rhine" will be included in the all-star Rally cast, it was announced today by Mrs. Elizabeth Wright of the Library staff.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will speak for the city. The Army will be represented by Maj. John J. Donovan, the Navy by Chaplain Herbert Dumstrey, and the United Service Organizations by Duncan Russell.

A band from the Mechanics Arts High School will furnish music. Edmund Boucher will sing, and all of the celebrities present will participate in the program which, in the case of rain, will be held inside in the Lecture Hall.

Walsh Urges Politics Truce 'For Duration'

Elimination of "shame-faced governmental profiteering," restriction of war contracts profits, and abandonment of politics was demanded today by United States Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts as necessary to win the war.

In a luncheon speech before the Advertising Club of Boston, Senator Walsh, an isolationist before Pearl Harbor, pleaded: "Let politics be forgotten until election time, and let the best brains and ablest citizens of the country unite with the elected officials in the onward march to victory.

"This is not the time for petty politics, or to discuss past prewar views. It is time for one job only, namely, the building up of the most powerful and efficient military organization that can be conceived, to blacken the skies with American planes and the sea with American ships—in a word, to use all the ingenuity of the American people and utilize our productive capacity in one mighty war effort. The people are ready to rally wholeheartedly to such a program."

After delivering his prepared address, Senator Walsh answered several questions off the record, regarding strength of our Navy in comparison with that of Japan and whether our two-ocean Navy can be completed in time for use in the present war.

In his prepared address he criticized "the little support given the efforts of some of us to strictly limit and restrict profits involving millions of dollars on war contracts." Those who cry out against expenditures for the Work Projects and National Youth Administrations, not without some justification, are apparently indifferent to the vast profits being made and the new millionaires established as a result of government war contracts, he said.

"Frankly, it is difficult to understand the complacency of the forces that formulate public opinion in times like these and the power they can exercise, when it comes to shamefaced government profiteering," he declared.

The Massachusetts Senator, who has been advocating concentration of United States military and naval forces to protect American shores, told the audience that never before has he "noted the public mind more apprenhensive or more critical."

He added "this is not by any means a bad sign. It indicates the anxiety and even fear that our present situation naturally causes."

Informed of the appointment of Gen. Douglas MacArthur as Supreme Commander of the United Nations' forces in Australia and of the General's arrival in that country, Senator Walsh stated, "It is one of the brighest pieces of news since the war began. It will hearten all Americans. It will have tremendous influence on public morale."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, former Attorney General Paul A. Dever, military and naval officials and Federal officials attended the luncheon.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional light rain or drizzle with considerable fog tonight. Slowly rising temperatures. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwest Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Occasional light rain or drizzle and foggy on the coast tonight. Slightly warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Occasional light rain. Slightly warmer tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:51 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Wednesday, 1:13 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles b 7:22 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Mechanics Hall has been transformed into an outdoor vista for this seventy-first annual show which continues its run through March 21st. Open from one to 10 p. m. each day with a $1.10 admission charge.

Piano recital at the Institute of Modern Art. Leonard Bernstein and Harold Shapero will perform on two pianos, with the accompaniment of a symphony orchestra and assisting soloists. This is the first of three concerts being presented by the Institute of Modern Art and admission for the course is $6.50. Reservations may be made at the Institute, 210 Beacon Street. Recital at 9 p. m.

Wednesday

Help-the-blind sale of attractive miscellaneous items made by the Blind Workers of Massachusetts and sponsored by the Altrusa Club of Boston. Pewter, copper, leather, hand-woven runners, luncheon sets, knitted goods, and household knick-knacks will be included in this sale of "bargain price" merchandise. This sale, being held through March 27th inclusive, opens each morning at 10 a. m., closes at 5 p. m. weekdays, except Wednesday, when it remains open until 9 p. m. At the Blind Handicraft Shop, 73 Newbury Street.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Gothic Tapestries," by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff, is the topic of this forenoon discussion. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Blackouts Listed In Massachusetts

Blackouts scheduled in Massachusetts tonight and tomorrow night (Wednesday), as compiled from lists of the State Committee on Public Safety:

Tonight

Warren 8:40-0

Tomorrow (Wednesday)

Ayer ... 9:30-9:50 Marblehead 9-9:20
Brookline.. 9-9:20 Revere .. 9:40-10
Chelsea .. 9:40-10 Winthrop. 9:40-10
Everett 9:40-10

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AMERICA AT WAR ★ Cartoon by LEO JOSEPH ROCHE

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS
DEFENSE STAMPS SOLD HERE
I'LL TAKE MY CHANGE IN DEFENSE SAVINGS STAMPS, PLEASE!
LEO JOSEPH ROCHE
Courtesy of Buffalo Courier-Express Buffalo, N. Y.

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The one fast, sure way that you and *everyone* can help to win this war is by buying bonds, bonds, and *more* bonds. Your money will help give our fighting forces the guns and tanks and planes they need and *must have* to heap destruction on the Axis terrorists. Your Dollars Will Fight for You!

But time is short—there is not a moment to lose. Our enemies are striking fast and hard. So dig deep! Start buying U. S. Defense Bonds and Stamps *today*—and keep it up. The full faith and credit of the United States Government is pledged for payment of both principal and interest on these bonds. ACT NOW!

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Facts About Defense Bonds (Series E)

How Much do They Cost? You Lend Uncle Sam	Upon Maturity You Get Back
$18.75	$25.00
$37.50	$50.00
$75.00	$100.00
$375.00	$500.00
$750.00	$1,000.00

When is maturity? Ten years, but you can cash the bonds at any time after 60 days from their issue date. Naturally, the longer you hold the Bond, up to 10 years, the more money you'll get back. But you'll never get less than you put in.

What's the interest rate? When held to maturity, the bonds yield 2.9% per year on your investment, compounded semiannually—you get $4 back for every $3.

Get YOUR SHARE of **U. S. *Defense* BONDS ★ STAMPS**

This Space is a Contribution to National Defense by

The Christian Science Monitor

Impatient Children Await Big Event

By a Staff Photographer

Morning Scene on Dorchester Heights

This is one of a series of holiday maneuvers by impatient children who awaited the arrival of two bands and other dignitaries on the chilly, wind-blown hilltop of Dorchester Heights this morning. Racing around the huge gray granite shaft serving as a memorial to the bloodless victory of the Americans on March 17, 1776, the youngsters, the greater part of the audience at this morning's exercises, warmed themselves with snow fights, straw fights, and games of tag.

North Africa: Next Goal of Nazis?

Thrust through Spain into Morocco would offer tactical gains to Hitler.

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—Reuters reported from Tangier today that French authorities in Morocco have ordered internment of all British subjects between 18 and 50 residing in coast towns. The number involved is believed to be about 2,000.

Reliable sources said the step was taken in reprisal for the Royal Air Force bombing attacks on Occupied France.

It was recalled that last summer the Vichy Government ordered British nationals in Unoccupied Southern France to move inland from all points on the Riviera and elsewhere along the Mediterranean Coast.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Speculation over the target of Hitler's long-expected spring offensive must not overlook the possibility of a thrust through Spain into French North Africa. For while there is little more evidence to support the theory that Nazi armies will strike here than there is supporting the belief that they may strike at Turkey, Sweden, or Britain, there would be many advantages to be gained in this arena.

An eventual German attack on North Africa would help the position of Gen. Erwin Rommel, whose lines of supply would thus be improved. The German Army in Libya would find a stronghold in the fortified line on the Tunisian border, the so-called Daladier Line, which the French built to protect Tunisia against an Italian assault.

The strategic importance of a German move into North Africa goes far beyond the objective of rescuing the forces in Libya. Gibraltar, key to the Mediterranean, could be attacked from the European Continent as well as from Africa. The Germans would dominate all the regions bordering the Western Mediterranean and greatly endanger the British position in this part of the world. The Nazi forces could push forward to the Atlantic coast of Africa, thus approaching the Americas. Germany will probably extend its occupation to Dakar (French West Africa), which is within bombing reach of the Brazilian coast. Dakar, moreover, offers an excellent base for submarines. The rest of the French Fleet would be likely to fall into Nazi hands.

On the diplomatic front, a German foothold on North Africa will compel the French "anti-collaborationists" to give up all hope of military resistance. The final entry of France and Spain into the Axis is likely to follow. Hitler today is in desperate need of a political success in these lines.

French Strength Unknown

The number of French forces in North Africa is not known. In the Armistice agreement France was permitted to maintain an army of 100,000 men, most of whom today are probably in North Africa. Included in this army is the Foreign Legion. The "Legion" consists of regiments of first class professional soldiers two thirds of whom, however, are German-born and therefore, in case of a German attack, of doubtful value. Shortly before the armistice was signed, the French High Command sent part of France's mechanized equipment to Africa to prevent it from falling into German hands. Some hundreds of planes and tanks may be in North Africa today. The Armistice Commission recovered part of this equipment. The rest has probably become obsolete.

Germany is hardly interested in these remnants of French military power. North Africa, however, is a reservoir of a highly valuable man power. The Berbers are particularly suited to warfare in a hot climate. In 1914-18 North Africa sent 300,000 soldiers and 200,000 workers to the mother country. The potential military reserve of North Africa is estimated at 600,000 to 700,000 men.

The colonies possess a large number of excellent ports, such as the naval ports of Bizerte and Mers el Kabir and the commercial ports of Algiers, Oran, Bône, Casablanca, Philippeville, and Mostaganem. The French further developed a network of intersecting air communications and constructed several modern airdromes in Algiers, Tunis, Oran, Casablanca, Bisork and Bône. Some 50 to 60 other landing places are in existence. For several months past German experts have established themselves in these French airports. Observers from North Africa believe 5,000 to 6,000 German "technicians and experts" are already on African soil.

North Africa has its economic value for Hitler. These regions produce almost 4,000,000 tons of cereals, 20,000,000 barrels of wine and many other foodstuffs. In normal times most of the crop was exported. Some precious materials like iron ore, lead, zinc and magnesium are also found in North Africa. The country is the world's second largest producer of phosphates (four million tons annually). There is some indication that Morocco has so far unexplored oil wells.

Gen. Robert Odic, former French Air Commander in North Africa, who, after Gen. Maxime Weygand's resignation, joined the Free French forces, recently declared that "the French Forces in North Africa would offer strong resistance to any German attempt to take the colonies by force." The General, however, stated himself that "one by one, the French Commanders, who were determined to resist, have been retired."

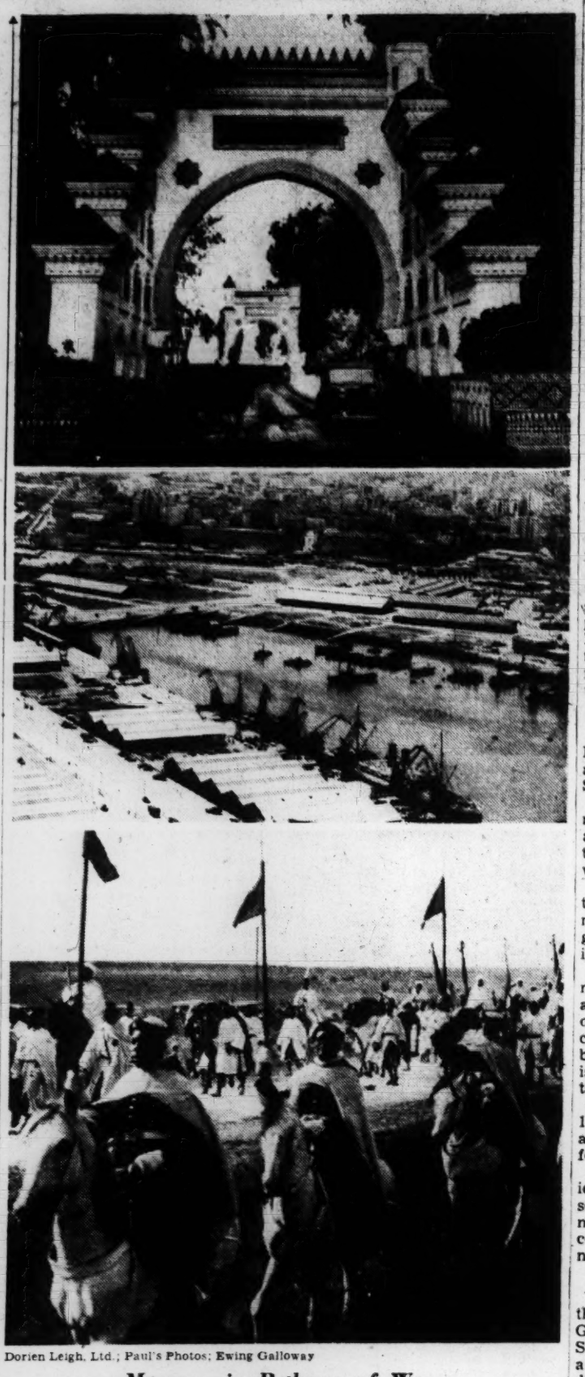
Nazi Thrust Opposed

Admiral Darlan's partisans, mostly retired Admirals, have occupied all political and military key-positions in North Africa. Admiral Charles Platon became Colonial Secretary in Vichy. Yves Chatel, new Governor General of Algiers and successor to General Weygand, is said to be a collaborationist. His secretary is a naval officer, Vice-Admiral Fenard. Resident General of Tunisia is Admiral Jean Esteva. Gen. Alphonse Juin, who after General Weygand's fall became commander-in-chief in North Africa, was released from a German prison camp on the promise never again to take up arms against Germany. The military commander in West Africa, Gen. Jean Barrau, is a strong anti-de Gaulist, and has interned all Free French partisans in his region into prison camps. General Odic's hope seems hardly justified.

The white population in French North Africa, some 1½ million colonists, would certainly not welcome a German thrust. They are mostly pro-Pétain, yet anti-collaborationist. The French settlers in North Africa have always tended toward the pro-Fascist groups in the mother country. The "Croix de Feu" of Col. Francois de la Rocque, the "Parti Populaire Francaise" of Jacques Doriot, and "Front Paysan" of Dorgère's had thousands of followers in North Africa.

The natives, Berbers and Arabs, are openly hostile to any colonial government, be it French or German. All foreigners are despised as are those who do not belong to the Faith. For some time Nazi-propaganda among the natives made strong headway. Nationalist Youth groups gathered under the banner of the Swastika. But as usual whenever a racial issue is involved, the Nazis have gravely blundered. Race prejudice and persecution of "Jews and colored persons" which they first introduced in the occupied territories, and the maltreatment of colored prisoners in Germany have shocked the native population of North Africa profoundly. Pro-German leanings are disappearing.

A German occupation of North Africa will bring immediate strategical and economic advantages to Germany. Serious military resistance can hardly be offered. But in the long run, Germany in North Africa will meet with the same difficulties with which it has met in occupied Europe. It will be strongly opposed by the population of this region, white as well as native. Pacifying North Africa will prove a still more difficult task than the one which Germany has now to face in occupied France.



Dorien Leigh, Ltd.; Paul's Photos; Ewing Galloway

Morocco in Pathway of War

Top: Bridge of Capitan Garcia Herrera, near the frontier between Spanish and French Morocco—a new bridge built in the traditional Arabian style. Center: Looking down on Casa Blanca, largest Moroccan seaport. In 1911 it became part of the French zone of Morocco. Long piers and numerous cranes permit several vessels to load and discharge at the same time. Bottom: Moorish infantry and cavalry on the march in French Morocco.

Nazis' Slurs Against Sweden Follow Pattern of Aggression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 17—In its campaign of vituperation against Sweden, Nazi Germany apparently is seeking to do one of two things:

To divert attention from an intended coup elsewhere or to find a so-called legal basis for an unprovoked attack on Sweden.

British military opinion is divided on the question, although it must be pointed out in connection with the second possibility that the Nazis have never been especially concerned about legal pretexts for attack in the past. In fact, Nazi policy has consistently been to strike first and talk about it afterward.

There is little doubt in Britain that the Nazis will attack Sweden whenever such a move appears propitious.

From the German point of view the military and economic advantages that would result from the control of Sweden are manifest.

Sweden's strategic relationship to the rest of Scandinavia and Russia is obvious from its geographical position. In case of the collapse of Finland and Russian occupation of that country the whole northern front of Germany, including Norway, is menaced.

Rail and Road Links

In case the Allies attack the Norwegian coast the interior road and rail communications through Sweden are invaluable.

These include the important railway from Lulea to Narvik, the auto-road link with Haparanda on the Gulf of Bothnia, and the railway from Sweden to Trondheim.

The Swedish fleet and the qualitatively excellent Swedish armament and machine industry are of great value to the German war industry.

But stronger than the military may be the economic motives for an attack on Sweden. The economy of the dependent countries cannot be fully exploited for war by the Reich unless its industry is controlled and dovetailed into that of the Reich.

Since the conquest of Austria in 1938 Germany has had to conquer additional countries each year to feed its war machine with booty.

The Russian scorched-earth policy interrupted the sequence of absorption. Sweden is the only rich neutral on the Continent worth considering from the German economic viewpoint.

Degree of Independence

Although Swedish markets since the war are almost exclusively German or German-controlled, Sweden has managed to maintain a most commendable degree of independence.

Thus Germany has been unable to dictate the terms for the exchange of goods and forced to maintain a semblance of reciprocity in barter arrangements, although German coal deliveries are behind schedule. Sweden refused to surrender raw materials and armaments needed for its own defense program, which now absorbs two thirds of the total budget.

As recent dispatches from Sweden have made clear, Sweden's precarious position has caused it to take measures against possible aggression. These steps include mobilization of the Army and the most comprehensive maneuvers ever held, in which ski troops, motorized units, tanks, and machines combined.

[According to an Associated Press dispatch from Stockholm, the Swedish Army, amid great secrecy, is conducting practice in street fighting in Uddevalla, West Coast town in an area which has been declared a special defense zone.

Rifle shots were heard in streets and backyards of the town recently, and the practice is continuing, the American-Swedish News Exchange reported.]

Hopes to Avoid Clash

At the same time it is plain that Sweden is determined to avoid a clash with the Nazis if it is at all possible. The recent confiscation of 10 Swedish newspapers for publishing material to which the Germans objected is only one instance of Stockholm's efforts to remove possible grounds for Nazi action.

The immediate pretext of the current Nazi verbal campaign, according to the Goebbels propaganda machine, was an article in one Swedish newspaper advocating that Sweden should seize the political initiative in Scandinavia, advise Finland to conclude a separate peace with Russia, and that Germany should evacuate Norway.

Further the writer wanted Sweden to conclude a defensive alliance with the other Scandinavian countries on the basis of neutrality and a guarantee by Britain and the United States. The German propaganda Ministry characterized this article as a British trial balloon.

Usual Mode Followed

Following its old stratagem, the Wilhelmstrasse released rumors and denials of German troop movements in Denmark and on the German Baltic coast with the apparent purpose of intimidating the Swedish public.

[Swedish radiocasts heard in London indicate that there has been no letup in the denunciation of the Nazi regime in Norway by Swedish religious leaders. A broadcast the other day quoted Bishop Gustav Aulien of the Swedish church as saying, "In Norway there is no longer any justice, but rather the power of violence has taken its place, a power which knows no restraint or consideration. Here might has replaced right."]

Germany's present defeats in Russia hardly suggest the likelihood of further military agression, although the Bofors arms factory and Sweden's high-grade iron ore will become increasing temptations as the war continues.

Britain Approves Jewish Army Plan

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 17—Formation of an international Jewish Army has been agreed upon "in principle" by the British Government but has been deferred indefinitely through a shortage of shipping space, equipment, and other difficulties. This was disclosed March 12 following investigation of a situation alluded to here on March 10 by the American rabbi, Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, Vice-Chairman of the Zionist Organization of America and Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal in the United States.

Nothing more than this can be said officially for publication at present because the matter is to be debated in Parliament.

Dr. Silver claimed that if the British Government declared itself in favor of the formation of a Jewish Army, America would welcome it with enthusiasm. He added that the American public could not understand why such a proposal had not been carried into effect and why the Jews were not allowed to form their own military force like the Free French and the Czechs.

"The Jewish people are asking Great Britain to treat us as the friends and allies we are," he declared, "to use us in this struggle in a way which will be in keeping with the dignity of an ancient people: To permit the Jews of Palestine to fight for the common cause under British command but under the flag of the Jewish people."

Basis of Plan

Of the various persons with whom the proposition was discussed, the only one displaying enthusiasm for the project was the spokesman of the Jewish Agency for Palestine which has headquarters in Jerusalem and branches here and in the United States. It has been negotiating with the Government on this subject through the well-known Zionist leader, Dr. Chaine Weizmann. There are some 15,000,000 Jews in the world, it was pointed out. Half of them are under Nazi domination in Europe, others are in various other countries, and, before Japan entered the war, 40,000 resident in the United States had volunteered to join the Jewish Army if such an international force were formed.

The Jewish plan is to build up a fighting machine on the foundation of 60,000 potential Jewish soldiers in Palestine where there is no conscription at present. Some 12,000 of these are volunteers in the Jewish companies of British battalions in that part of the world, but in such units they are balanced by an equal number of Arabs organized in companies of their own.

Champions of the plan argue that by forming Jews into a British-commanded international army under the standard of the Star of David, sources of Jewish support and power for the Allies would be tapped all over the world. Indicative of a Jewish desire to get into the thick of it against Naziism is declared to be the fact that of Palestine's half million Jews 140,000 volunteered for national service as soon as the need arose.

Obvious are the potential advantages to the Zionist cause of having a substantial armed force in existence, with sentimental headquarters in Palestine and with Jews of many countries banded together as a racial community and with an international propaganda service. But the War Office here, declining to discuss the political aspects of the case, points out that from a military angle the British citizen of Jewish faith enters the army on the qualification of his citizenship, not his religion, and there is no stronger argument on this ground for introduction of a Jewish contingent than there is for special formations of Roman Catholics or Church of England men.

Eden Opinion Quoted

An officer to whom I spoke declared that there are no Jewish battalions in the British Army at present, although there were during the last war. He quoted Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden answering a question in the House of Commons in May, 1941: In the opinion of His Majesty's Government, raising separate Jewish formations would present great difficulties, and it would be much more advantageous if Jews who are anxious to serve would enlist in His Majesty's forces in the ordinary way.

No hint of possible Arab reaction has been given out as yet in London.

Since the British Government on May 17, 1939, issued a "White Paper" in which Palestine was designated as a mandated but prospectively independent state in which the Jews would have the status of a permanent minority, British policy in Palestine has been based on a realistic view of the position of the Arabs and of their aspirations. In some quarters it is feared the establishment of a separate Jewish Army will gravely endanger this policy. Opponents of the move contend that it would be very unwise to do anything at this time which might displease the Palestine Arabs—a displeasure which conceivably could have serious repercussions throughout the entire Moslem world, where he Axis is trying with all means at its command to spread dissension and anti-British feeling.

What is envisaged in relation to the Jewish Army is not, of course, an establishment of Jewish formations within the existing British setup, but a self-contained "national" contingent under British command, with a position similar to the Free French, the Free Belgians, the Free Poles, the Free Netherlanders, and others. The whole question is in the realm of delicate international politics, as Lord Davies pointed out in the House of Lords March 11 when he raised the question of the sinking of the steamship Struma in the Black Sea with 760 Jewish refugees aboard who had been refused entry to Palestine by the British. It was disclosed by Lord Wedgwood that the British Government has refused to allow a home guard to be formed in Palestine, and the institution of a Jewish Army under British command and auspices would be a move calculated to bring the widest repercussions.

62 American Rabbis Oppose Jewish Army

By the Associated Press

New York, March 17

Formation of a Jewish army to fight under its own flag is opposed by 62 American rabbis. The clergymen in a signed statement say such a force would "lead to further friction in Palestine" and cause added difficulties for Jews everywhere.

Admitting a sharp division of opinion on the subject among American Jews, the rabbis urge as a countermeasure the immediate arming under the British flag of all Palestinians loyal to Great Britain and the United Nations.

"As American rabbis," the statement says, "we earnestly appeal to all peoples of groups to put aside their particular interests and separate programs at this crucial time and concentrate upon one objective only: winning the war."

How Mendes-France Fled

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—Pierre Mendes-France, former Undersecretary of State and Treasury in the French Republic, disclosed apologetically and belatedly here last night that he used a file and knotted sheets to escape from prison at Clermont-Ferrand last June.

"I have no imagination," he said in explaining why he stuck to the tried-and-true methods of popular fiction.

M. Mendes-France, now a pilot officer in the Free French Air Force, was under six-year sentence by the Vichy Government on a charge of fleeing to North Africa.

Supplied with money, false papers and the file by friends outside, he worked several nights on the cell bars, timing his filing with the snores of the guards.

Finally the bars parted, he slid down his knotted sheets, crossed the yard and gained the top of a 24-foot wall, intending to clamber down a tree on the other side.

"I got my biggest shock then," he related. "Under its branches two lovers were discussing their plans."

Finally they went away, and so did M. Mendes-France.

He declined to say how he reached England, except that it required several weeks of hiding and a good disguise and that the route might still serve friends.

Nazi Tortures in Oslo Told

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—The Norwegian Government-in-Exile made public today a pamphlet telling of Nazi-inflicted tortures in Oslo, the publication of which provoked the temporary suspension of 17 Swedish newspapers last week by the neutral Swedish Government.

The Norwegians said the tortures were sworn to before a Stockholm judge by a woman who escaped the Gestapo's "House of Dreadful Night"—a mansion in Victoria Terrace which once housed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The occupying Germans turned the place into secret police headquarters where victims were coerced into "confessions" for non-conformist activities.

The pamphlet charged the Nazis with systematic beatings of all parts of their victims' bodies, especially the soles of their feet, with rubber truncheons.

Some prisoners were forced to stand in ice water in a cold room for hours, and others were awakened at dawn and told falsely that they would be shot within two hours, the story continued.

The woman who escaped told the Stockholm judge that she had refused to "confess" and was stood against a wall for hours and then placed in a dark cell where a bright light was flashed in her face at intervals.

Her story and other similar accounts by other fugitives prompted the Swedish newspapers to publicize the Gestapo methods, the Norwegian Government-in-Exile said.

Italian Demands Grow for Return Of French Areas

BERN, Switzerland, March 17 (AP)—Italian demands for the return of Nice, Savoy, and Corsica from France have been renewed more intensively than at any time since Italy entered the European war at Germany's side.

Two publications in Italy have taken up the crusade, which in prewar days was confined to posters and public demonstrations, for bringing back the territories which, it is claimed, "always belonged to Italy."

One is "Il Nizzardo," which has resumed publication after 82 years of suspension. Its editor is Gen. Ezio Garibaldi, great grandson of the Italian hero who sought to unify in one country all territories of Italian background. Its theme is "the treaty by which Nice and Savoy were ceded to France is considered null by Mussolini's Italy."

The other publication is a new review with a French title, "L'Idée Corse" (The Corsican Idea). Its campaign is aimed principally at Corsica's return. Its editor was recently received by Premier Mussolini.

Army Men Plead Guilty To Murder of F. B. I. Agent

BRISTOL, Va., March 17 (AP)—Two young Army deserters, Charles J. Lovett, Philadelphia, and James Edward Testerman, Clinchburg, Va., pleaded guilty to a charge of murder of an F.B.I. agent at a hearing before United States Commissioner T. H. Crabtree here March 14.

The agent, Hurbert J. Tracy, Jr., of the Richmond office, was shot and Charles L. Tignor, F.B.I. agent at Bristol, was wounded four times when they attempted to arrest the soldiers in an Abingdon café March 13.

Commissioner Crabtree ordered the pair, listed by the F.B.I. as deserters from the Third Cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., held for the United States District Court Grand Jury session at Abingdon April 13.

Nazis Counterfeit And Sell U. S. Money

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Counterfeit American currency of small denominations, made by Germans, is being circulated in France and Belgium, Dr. Charles H. Fletcher, a recent graduate of the University of Brussels, said on his arrival by boat yesterday.

Dr. Fletcher said the counterfeiting was well done and only experts were able to detect flaws in the printing and design. He said one counterfeit American dollar sold for 150 francs in the "Black Market." The franc is quoted currently at slightly more than two cents.

Dr. Fletcher said he left Brussels last Nov. 23 for Portugal through Occupied France. He arrived on the Portuguese vessel, Goncalo Velho.

Another passenger on the Goncalo Velho was Ogene de Macedo, returning to Providence, R. I., his birthplace, after three years in the Azores, where his parents are now.

Two Ships Launched; Two Keels Laid

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Two more naval vessels were launched today in New York shipyards.

With a touch of St. Patrick's Day festivity, the submarine combat vessel PC-563 hit the waters of the Harlem River at the Consolidated Shipbuilding Corporation plant. She was sponsored by Eileen McCaffery, daughter of the firm's Vice-President, Francis McCaffery.

Workers at the yard decorated shop buildings with large shamrocks and the sponsor wore a green hat with matching gloves.

The minesweeper YMS 42 was launched at the Wheeler Shipbuilding plant in Whitestone, Queens, with Mrs. N. W. Gokey of Washington, D. C., as sponsor.

Workers at each yard laid the keels for new ships as soon as the ways were cleared.

British Listening Public Gives Americans Bouquet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — American speakers dominate in popularity the peak listening hour of British radiocasting, according to statistics provided by the British Broadcasting Corporation Listener Research Bureau.

Every Sunday night after the nine o'clock reading of the news bulletin, the BBC features some well-known speaker discussing aspects of the war in what is known as a Postscript. Five of the 10 most popular speakers in this series are Americans, declares the BBC Listener Research Bureau. Only one is an Englishman, Frank Laskier, a merchant seaman, but he carries off the first place. Laskier was discovered at Liverpool some months ago by a BBC talent scout. He made several records for the BBC's overseas program, "Radio Newsreel," and after this was put on in the Postscript with a vivid description of what it feels like to be torpedoed.

The second most popular speaker is the American journalist, Quentin Reynolds, the third place is taken by Dorothy Thompson, the fourth by the Canadian, Lord Beaverbrook; fifth comes an Australian, Eric Baume, followed by three more Americans, Raymond Gram Swing, Averil Harriman and Harry Hopkins. The ninth and tenth places fall to Frank Owen, the eloquent Welsh editor of the "Evening Standard," and the Scotsman Eric Linklater, famous as a novelist for his satire, "Juan in America." Three Englishmen, Alfred Duff Cooper, A. P. Herbert and Lord David Cecil, the Oxford don and biographer, share with a Welshman, Tom Jones, the less enviable distinction of being the four least popular speakers.

Mr. Laskier's popularity increases, and Mr. Reynolds's falls, with each successive radiocast, the Bureau assets. Mr. Reynolds, with his first Postscript, a talk addressed to Dr. Goebbels, scaled as great heights of popularity as any BBC speaker has ever achieved. This talk, delivered in a remarkably modulated and silkenly sinister voice, came as a dramatic revelation to those listeners who had formerly known Mr. Reynolds only from his somewhat stereotyped documentary film commentaries. His second and third postscripts, which met with less favor, were personal addresses, modelled on his "Dear Dr. Goebbels" manner, to Adolf Hitler, and Joe Smith, a typical Englishman.

Beween 35 per cent and 40 per cent of the total listening public of the British Isles tunes in to these weekly postscripts, the Bureau estimates. This means they are heard by 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 people. The significance of these figures can be gauged from the fact that "Happidrome," a Sunday evening concert party show, one of the most popular features ever staged by the BBC, built up an audience of 11,000,000 during its 12 months run.

The BBC has been running Sunday postscripts since the early days of the war. They were at first given by an Irish lawyer, Maurice Healey. Mr. Healey had a skilfullly light touch, but the grim days of Dunkirk called for graver handling. J. B. Priestly then succeeded Mr. Healey, and his peculiar union of imaginative power with typically Yorkshire bull-dog determination—a combination that would be unique but for Winston Churchill, in spite of the fact that the Prime Minister is not a Yorkshireman—brought the Postscripts an amount of influence and authority no previous BBC feature had ever known.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Courage of British Women Praised by Colonel Cooper

Courageous work of British women in the war was described at the luncheon and reception of the Professional Women's Club of Boston today by Col. Edwin H. Cooper, D. S. C., war photographer. Colonel Cooper spent last October, November, and December in Great Britain photographing "scenes behind the scenes."

"British women are filling about 200,000 military posts and before very long the number will be increased to 300,000," he declared.

In civilian life, too, he said, women are working as bus drivers, Y. M. C. A. workers, ambulance drivers, and farmers. They are carrying on the work of the country, and in every case releasing a man to do the one part of war work which men alone still do, the actual fighting.

Yet, he said, there were women at Dunkirk, between 200 and 300 of them, including many in the Signal Corps who stayed at their posts till the last possible moment.

The officials in the three major services, Army, Navy, and Air Force, said Colonel Cooper, believed that the first flush of women's enthusiastic participation in war duties would fade out, and that "when the going got tough" the women would withdraw to private life again. But as all the world knows, they were mistaken. The women have stuck to their jobs, some of them in glorious obscurity, he said, and many with an outstanding valor that earned them the George Medal or the British Empire Medal.

There has been a tremendous expansion in the service women have been performing since they began, Colonel Cooper told his audience. When he was there, he said, the WAAF (Women's Auxiliary Air Force) alone numbered 51 trades, including accountant, dental clerk orderly, spark-plug tester, flight mechanic, electrician, and balloon operator.

Some of the occupations in which women are doing valiant service, the speaker said, require long periods of training. One of these is that of "plotter" in the WAAF. The "plotters" do radiolocation of enemy aircraft, meteorology, send code messages to their own airmen, give bearings, direction, and courses of enemy planes, etc. Of these women, said Colonel Cooper, a Royal Air Force captain remarked: "Long before the Battle of Britain was half waged, I had cause to thank goodness that this country could produce such a race of women as the WAAF's on my station."

Other branches of women's service praised by Colonel Cooper were the Air Raid Precautions work, in which women look after shelters and those in them during raids; the Women's Voluntary Service; the Women's Land Army, which provides what were known in the World War I as "farmerettes"; and the fire fighter, post girl, and bus conductor. In each of these the woman worker releases a man for combat duty.

At the head table with Colonel Cooper were Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, Ambhorn Jayapani, a student from Bangkok, Thailand; Frederic W. Cook, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and Mrs. Cook; D. B. Stanbro, Helen Abbott Beals, Edith Abercrombie Snow, Mrs. Frances Blanchard, Women's Club Editor of the Boston Herald, and Wesley Whitehouse.

Col. E. H. Cooper

China Termed Jubilant Nation By Women's Club Lecturer

"Free China is a boom country, a jubilant country, after five years of war," Joy Homer, foreign correspondent and author, told 300 members of the Women's City Club of Boston last night. The youngest daughter of Mme. Louise Homer, former Metropolitan Opera star, and Sidney Homer, American composer, she was guest of honor at a dinner preceding her talk on "China's Fighting Fronts."

According to Miss Homer, women, inspired by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, are playing a new role in China's war effort. Some are Government officials, some fighting with guns, and many are members of defense councils. She said that reconstruction work is going on right in the midst of the war in China and that because of the war, China has advanced 50 years within the last five.

"If all countries would adopt China's attitude toward the war, they would be one year ahead of their present schedule."

Miss Homer said that the Chinese have shown an unsuspected courage and imagination. Reminding that it is the one country which has been able to stand up against Japan, she pointed out that both Great Britain and the United States could take lessons in warfare from the Chinese, who have developed into keen military strategists within the last five years.

Miss Homer, who traveled through 15,000 miles of war-torn China, believes that Americans have not so much underestimated Japan as they have overestimated themselves. In her opinion, Japan is not a first-rate power and the United Nations can thoroughly defeat it with sufficient equipment and forces.

Fishing Dragger's Crew Safe in Hub

Rescued from their dories off the coast of Nova Scotia, the skipper and crew of 21 men of the Gloucester fishing dragger William L. Putnam are safe in Boston today, having been brought to Sagamore by a rescue vessel.

The Coast Guard took charge of the men and brought them to the First Naval District. The Putnam was rammed and sunk by an unidentified vessel before daylight last Sunday, according to Capt. Robert F. O'Brien of Arlington.

Maine Governor Takes Steps for Pilot's License

WATERVILLE, Maine, March 17 (AP)—Taking his first step toward obtaining a private pilot's license, Gov. Sumner Sewall, World War flier, had his physical examination last night.

The Chief Executive has not flown an airplane alone for 14 years, and is required to pass physical examinations and flight tests before obtaining another pilot's license. Before that is secured, however, he may "solo" under a student's permit.

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U. S. Posts Open In South America

United States Government posts in South America, with a salary of $5,000 a year, plus travel expenses, are open for radio and newspaper men familiar with Latin-American cultural and economic problems, William A. Foley, District Civil Service Manager in Boston, announces.

In an appeal to newspaper workers and radio employees, Mr. Foley said that men are needed to serve as administrative officers accompanying health and sanitation technicians to Latin-American countries. Applicants must have a fluent command of Spanish or Portuguese and experience in fiscal, personnel and organization control work, he said.

Other vacancies exist for news men equipped to prepare and edit material in German, French, Spanish, Italian Scandinavian and Central European languages, according to the District Manager.

These positions, however, are available only in Washington. The salary range is from $2,600 to $5,600.

Women's City Club Plans Style Show

The Women's City Club will hold a fashion show and tea on Wednesday, March 25, in the clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, Boston, at 3 o'clock. A Boston specialty shop is providing the display of fashions, which will include daytime and evening dresses, hats, and suggestions on planning a wartime wardrobe. Michael Greene's Orchestra will play an accompaniment to the parade of models.

Mrs. Hugh Bancroft and Mrs. Walter Merriman Pratt are co-chairmen of the event, and on their committee are Miss Helen Appleton, Mrs. David F. Edwards, Miss Rebekah Hobbs, Mrs. Samuel J. Newman, Miss Levinia Sabine, Mrs. Albert C. Titcomb, and Miss Carol Whiting.

Reservations for tickets may be made at the club office.

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BUY DEFENSE BONDS

Abend Talk On Course Of World War II

Hallett Abend, former Shanghai correspondent of the New York Times, will lecture in John Hancock Hall, Boston, Monday, March 30, at 8:15 p. m., under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Mr. Abend is the correspondent whose dispatch a few years ago from Shanghai reflected the ultimate in censorship. It read: "Special to the New York Times, Shanghai, stop stop stop stop stop Hallett Abend." The censor had deleted everything else in the message.

He will talk on the course he expects the war will take, the strength of our Far Eastern Allies, our real stake in the Orient, why Anglo-American appeasement in the Far East has failed, why he believes Japan's fate is pinned to a Hitler victory, and how the Atlantic Charter has forced Japan's hand.

Professor Arthur N. Holcombe will preside and introduce Mr. Abend.

The committee in charge of the lecture is headed by Mrs. William Cusack of Winchester, and includes Mrs. La Rue Brown, President of the League, Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie, Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, Mrs. Samuel Levine, Mrs. Errol O. Horner, Mrs. Philip Woodward, Mrs. S. Macon Cowles, Mrs. Donald Born, Mrs. Louis Nichols, Mrs. Sidney L. Sholley, Mrs. Raymond Dexter, Mrs. Robert T. Bushnell, Mrs. Edward D. Sechrest, Mrs. Charles C. Eaton, Miss Dorothy Gordon, Mrs. Arthur N. Holcombe, Mrs. Moses Lurie, and Mrs. Charles Holcomb.

Announcement of the ticket sale will be made later.

British Society Plans Dutch-Treat

Capt. Arthur M. Marsden, R. N., M. P., will be the chief speaker at tomorrow's Dutch-Treat luncheon of the British War Relief Society in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler at noon.

Capt. Marsden commanded H. M. S. "Ardent" during the first World War, and is now a member of Parliament from the Chertsey Division.

Stuart C. Rand, Chairman of the British War Relief Society, will introduce the speaker, and Robert W. Mortimore, Vice-Chairman, will discuss the future of the Society and its part in the joint war effort of Britain and America.

Accomodations for the luncheon are expected to be taxed to the utmost, with groups attending from Lynn, Saugus, Malden, and other neighboring communities. Reservations may be made at the executive offices of the Society.

Dorothy Thompson Lecture Scheduled

Invitations are being sent out this week to the lecture by Dorothy Thompson to be held at Symphony Hall, Boston, Tuesday evening, April 14, at 8:30 o'clock, preceeds from which will benefit the work of the New England Farm and Garden Association.

The committee in charge of the event is headed by Mr. James M. Newell of Commonwealth Avenue. The invitations have been printed in small size, with an eye to paper conservation.

Miss Thompson's subject is to be "These Crucial Days" and she will include in her discussion a special message about the back-to-the-land movement started by college students a few months ago, it is announced.

Col. Edwin H. Cooper

War photographer, possessor of the Distinguished Service Cross, and one of the pictures he took while in England this winter showing children being served hot meals in a community kitchen.

N.E.Women's Clubs Group Plans For Spring Conference

The New England Conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will hold an Executive Board meeting at the headquarters of the Federation, 115 Newbury Street, Boston, tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. Plans will be discussed for the 1942 New England Conference meetings at the Hotel Griswold, Eastern Point, New London, Connecticut, on September 14, 15, and 16. Mrs. Merrill F. Proctor, President, will preside.

Attending this meeting will be the Presidents of the New England State Federations, Mrs. Ralph W. Emerson, Island Falls, Maine; Mrs. Earle D. Seaverns, Laconia, N. H.; Mrs. George B. Young, Montpelier, Vt.; Mrs. David A. Westcott, Dorchester, Mass.; Mrs. Edward L. Freeman, Pawtucket, R. I., and Mrs. Richard Johnson, Danielson, Connecticut.

Mrs. Proctor has announced the following new appointments to the Board: American Citizenship, Mrs. Frank R. Roberts, Westbrook, Maine; Art, Mrs. Robert Crosby, Dover, N. H.; Consumer Interests, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Cox, Milton, Mass.; Education, Mrs. Robinson W. Smith, Laconia, N. H.; Highway Beautification, Mrs. Ralph G. Swain, Brockton, Mass.; Industry and Agriculture, Mrs. William Beardsley, Springfield, Vt.; Literature, Mrs. John M. Pierce, Springfield, Vt.; Mothercraft, Mrs. May Dickinson Kimball, Boston, Mass.; Music, Mrs. Thomas E. Thibeau, Hamden, Conn.; Urban Rural, Miss Sara E. Coyne, Rhode Island; Junior Membership, Mrs. L. Wendell Knight, Jr., Plymouth, N. H.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 18

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—War commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—BBC Salon Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Moscow—11:15 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—Operatic Selections by Famous Singers. TGWA, 9.60 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79me and 15.35me. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70me and 11.73me-6.04me. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Junk-It Party To Aid Victory Salvage Drive

Something new in social events is being introduced with the "Junk-It" party to be given by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coburn of Chestnut Hill next week on Tuesday evening. The "Junk-It," they announce, is a sort of rummage sale in modern dress, and its purpose is to aid the Victory Through Salvage campaign.

Guests are being required to bring at least 25 pounds each of scrap metal or an equivalent amount of old rubber articles, or rags. The collection will all be turned over to a junk dealer following the party and proceeds from the sale will be donated to the Newton Branch of the United Service Organizations.

Non-Saluting Hub Teacher Is Dismissed

Possibility of further appeal in the two current causes célèbres involving the Boston School Committee emerged today after the Committee had decided to discharge a teacher for not saluting the flag and to carry through the discipline of a 10-year-old pupil.

At last night's meeting, the School Committee dismissed Miss Doris K. Seary, formerly first grade teacher in a West Roxbury primary school, for declining to lead her pupils in the salute to the flag.

Miss Seary, a member of the sect of Jehovah's Witnesses, recently testified that she believed the flag salute a gesture of "idolatry." One of her pupils has led the others in morning exercises for two years, she said.

School Committee members indicated that should she request further public hearing, it would be granted.

Court action on behalf of Henry Cataldo, Jr., 10-year-old who was last night finally transferred from public school to a disciplinary institution, is now in prospect, attorney Albert West said.

Mr. West declared he will seek a writ of mandamus in superior civil court to force the Committee to reinstate young Cataldo in the Philbrick School, Roslindale.

He had been transferred at the request of the Philbrick School principal.

The Committee also voted last night to lower the size of classes in grades four, five and six from 42 to 35 pupils, a step which will make necessary the appointment of approximately 80 new teachers. The action will require the approval of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who has previously stated his opposition to expenditure of money for this purpose.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04me, 9.70me or 11.73me

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Scientific News and Talks.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil and Brazilian Program (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News (Spanish).
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WRUS, 11.87me (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Vermont 'Sugar Bush' Owners Expecting a Bumper Season

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 17—Operators of farm maple orchards in Vermont are all "set to go" at any time when spring weather starts the sap climbing in the trees. Already, early thaws give evidence of an early season, although the native Vermonter, always conscious of the climate's vagaries, is careful not to predict when the season will begin.

In any event, nearly every owner of a "sugar bush" is ready and waiting to gather the sweet harvest, because among other things wartime needs are expected to be pressing and the price adequate to meet the cost of boiling down the sap.

A very little "new sugar" has already found its way to the market, as "early birds" in various parts of the State have taken advantage of favorable weather conditions. Ideal conditions that start the sap running are freezing nights, followed by sunny, warm days. Some orchards are so situated on Vermont hillsides that they get the greatest benefit of the early spring sun and it is here that some short runs of maple sap have already been reported by farmers who have been forehanded in tapping at least part of their maple trees.

Student Help

The farm labor shortage which, at first, it was expected would deter farmers from tapping their maple orchards, has in large part been met by the special State committee. In co-operation with a large number of high schools, arrangements have been made to provide student help for maple orchardists who apply for workers.

Providing weather conditions are favorable this spring, there is every indication that Vermont will report a bumper crop of maple sugar and syrup. The increased price which will be received will be the principal incentive for every maple orchardist to hang every sap bucket he has to every available maple tree.

Usually, 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 buckets are hung each year on as many trees. The New England hurricane of 1938 wiped out 1,000,000 trees, according to Department of Agriculture figures, but the loss has been offset somewhat, as it caused farmers to clean their orchards of deadfalls and they, thereby, found other trees which have been put into production. Then, some other farmers who have had smaller orchards left untapped for years, have equipped themselves ready for business, attracted by the certainty of profitable prices for the product.

Price to Be Higher

Vermont annually produces about 40 per cent of the country's crops of maple sugar and syrup. The production averages between 1.6 and two pounds per tree. Current tentative quotations indicate the wholesale and retail price of maple syrup will be materially higher. Harold A. Dwinell, State Director of Markets, places the increase as high as 25 per cent or better.

Wholesale prices for maple syrup by the pound in 50-gallon drums are running about 15 cents per pound. This compares with 13 and 14 cents last year. The Vermont Maple Sugar Co-operative, which handles a share of the crop has announced it is prepared to pay as high as 18 cents per pound for syrup in the drum. This holds for the better grades. Lower grades usually run a cent or more lower than the wholesale price for the best grades.

Syrup $3 a Gallon

Retail prices, which are based on the prevailing wholesale price are expected to show corresponding increase. By the gallon, grades of maple syrup which usually sell at retail for about $2 are up approximately 50 cents, according to price lists of dealers who supply the retail trade. Grade A syrup, fancy, usually sells for about $2.50 per gallon. This year, it will cost $3. This advance, it is pointed out, is not exorbitant in view of the labor shortage and higher production costs. Maple sugars will sell for between 40 and 60 cents per pound, depending on the grades and processing.

But, say the Vermont producers: "There will be plenty of nature's finest sweet for that delectable native treat, maple sugar on snow, for flapjacks, maple syrup and country sausages, or for maple sugar or syrup, served plain."

$4,678,592 Spent on Highways

Vermont spent $4,678,592 for highway construction and maintenance last year, according to a just published report of the State Highway Department. Federal aid receipts and town assessments for the same period totaled, also, $1,100,732.

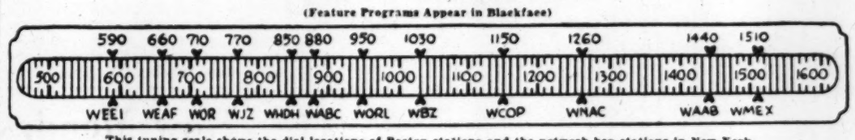
During the year, 165 miles of superior-to-gravel road surface and 40 new bridges of more than four-foot span were constructed throughout the State. The report shows that Vermont now has 2,330 miles of superior-to-gravel roads, 6,168 miles of gravel roads, and there still remains 5,930 miles of dirt and unimproved roads.

Early last year, the highway board established a broad 10-year program based upon the results of planning studies conducted in co-operation with the U. S. Public Roads Administration. To complete this program by 1950, the State would have to build 58 miles of highway each year, in addition to bridges and other structures. The board reported that during 1941, 40 miles of highway were completed and 35 miles were partly completed.

Although the curtailment of new construction will prevent the continuance of this 10-year program until after the war, the board reported that the planning already done insures a reserve pool of highway work immediately available at any time in the future.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum" sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Honeymoon Hill"...	"Ma Perkins" sketch.	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	"WCAE Airliners"; vocalists; News	Sports and music
3:45 Musical Camera	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade" sketch		Sports and music
4:00 Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife" sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15 "Living History"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Fed. Women's Clubs	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin" sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs" sk.	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills" sk.	"Your Host is You"; music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	Selective Service; News	News Service	Selective Service drawing	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; Talk
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service; Music	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Memory Lane; Draft	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	PM Reporter; news
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Marek Webber in Old
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; orch.; songs	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Vienna
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra	"What's My Name"; quiz	Harry Owen's Orchestra
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	vocalists; chorus	program	Electric Choir
8:30 Bob Burns; guests;	Milton Berle, Shirley	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Lanny Ross, songs
8:45 drama; News	Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Romance in Music"
9:00 "Archie"; comedy,	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News.	Variety Hour
9:15 solos; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 War Produc. Board:	NBC Symphony Concert,	War Production Board:	War Production Board:	Variety Hour
9:45 D. Nelson, speaker	Saul Caston, conductor	Donald Nelson, speaker	Donald Nelson, speaker	Variety Hour
10:00 Musical program	NBC Symphony Concert,	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Bruins-Americans hockey
10:15 Musical program	Saul Caston, conductor	soloists; orch.; guests.	Ruby Newman's Orch.	game
10:30 Public Affairs	"Sons of St. Patrick"	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Selective Service Drawing	Bruins-Americans game
10:45 News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty"; Def.	son's Or. songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"	Five Star News
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance orchestra
11:15 Ridecout; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Ted Flo Rito's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	St. Louis Serenade; orch.	Ed Camden's Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45 Music; orchestra	"Music You Want"	St. Louis Serenade; orch.	Ed Camden's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ1291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; News	News, comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	"Musical Clock"	Songs; Music	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	"Good Morning"	Organ recital	
8:00 News of the World	News, Roundup	News Service	Right Bells; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Pages of Melody	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Show.	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 Carl Moore; News.	Toast; popular music.	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers.
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	News; Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15 School of the Air.	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30 School of the Air.	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale.	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 Dramatic sketch	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Jan Garber's Orchestra.
10:15 Myrt and Marge; sk.	News; Hum and Strum.	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother" sk.	Kay Ivers; songs	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"String Time"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You"; music
11:00 "Victory at Home"	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentators	Dance orchestra
11:15 "Man I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss Interviews.	Organ; soloist
11:30 "Brign Horizons"; sk.	Two Meds and a Girl	"The Second Mrs." sketch	Melody Strings	Fashion Talk
11:45 Aunt Jenny"	Defense Saving; Talk	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum.	Gene and Glenn	John B. Hughes, news.	"Rhythm Revue" Sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	Dramatized news	Dept. of Agriculture	The Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; news comment	Radio Playhouse; drama	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News.	"Musical Roundup"	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Vic and Sade" sk.	Contrast in Rhythm	Marjorie Mills; house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious program
1:45 "Road of Life"	War news	hold talk	Salute to South America	Religious program
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Gretchen McMullen; or.	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Victory program
2:15 Serial drama	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Colonial Network Orch.	Victory program
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	Guiding Light	Jubilee Four; quartet	John Kiley, organ
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	"School of the Air"	Five Star News
3:00 David Harum; sk.	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	Honeymoon Hill; sketch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots";	John's Other Wife; sk.	Pepper Young's Family	Northland College Choir	Sports and music
3:45 "Swing Time"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Sigvart, Steen, cond.	Sports and music
4:00 United We Stand	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife" sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Musical Camera	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Studio Program	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	News; Herb Lewis, songs	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; Talk
6:30 Draftdrawing; songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; music.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	PM Reporter; News
7:30 "That Brewster	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Chocolate Soldier' melo-
7:45 Boy"; serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Jimmie Pidler, talk	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	dies; recordings
8:00 "Meet Mr. Meek";	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	Sizing Up the News"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.
8:15 sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	"What Price Victory"	Irish Music
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Listener's Theater; Yale	"About Today"; WMEX
8:45 Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	House"	U. dramatic series	Drama Shop
9:00 Shirley Temple in	American Melody Hour.	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Pages From the Classical
9:15 "Junior Miss"	American Melody Hour.	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album; recordings
9:30 Ransom Sherman,	Frontline Headlines	"Mr. District Attorney";	Earl Hines' Orchestra	Classical Album
9:45 comedy; music	John Kirby's Orchestra	dramatic sketch; orch.	"Miss Meade's Children"	George Harris's Orch.
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch	Lord Halifax; "Britain's	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Great Moments in	Total War Effort"	Musical Knowledge	Owen Lattimore; int'rv'w	Local sports
10:30 Music; opera	Treasury Star Parade	Kay Kyser's College of	Baritone and organ	Local sports
10:45 News; Sports	Meet the Band; Defense	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue	Local sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Local sports
11:15 Weather; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Songs	Dance orchestra	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Authors' Playhouse;	'Tune Up America' Dave	Day's End: music
11:45 Music; orchestra	"Music You Want"	dramatizations	Rose's Orch.; guest.	Day's End: News

Dairymen to Vote On New Milk Order

ALBANY, N. Y., March 17 (AP)—Dairy farmers in the six-State New York milkshed will ballot by mail this week on an amended order regulating milk handling in the rich metropolitan market and providing for an estimated flush-season class one fluid return of $2.85 a hundredweight.

Four major producer organizations already have indicated disapproval of the $2.85 price, contending $3.86 a hundredweight (47 quarts) is necessary to meet expenses increased by a labor shortage and drought. They advocated the higher price in January hearings on proposed changes in the order.

The amended order announced by the Agriculture Department in Washington yesterday would leave the class one price 65 cents above the point to which it is scheduled to drop from the current $3.11 at the end of this month.

The returned ballots must bear a postmark not later than 11:59 p. m. (EWT) Saturday, March 21.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3me) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—WCAE Airliners; Vocalists.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americans.
5:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.; "Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:30 p. m.—Florence Morrison, Piano.
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata; Sports.
9:15 p. m.—Arthur Mann; European News.
9:30 p. m.—Donald M. Nelson.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Selective Service Drawing.
10:45 p. m.—"Under Western Skies"; Music.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ted Flo Rito's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Ed. Camden's Orchestra.

Saltonstall Sets Jail Terms for Speeders in War Conservation Decree

U. S. Closes Castle Island, Popular Boston Park Area

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Historic and venerable Castle Island—said to be the oldest continuous fortification in the United States—has been closed to the public by the United States Government as a wartime measure. No longer can the pleasure-loving Bostonian walk over to this stronghold of the Puritans, which, despite its record of 307 years as a fortification, has been in only one engagement.

Banning the public from the "Island"—in reality a peninsula since construction of a causeway from the mainland at South Boston to Castle Island several years ago—adds another chapter to Boston's fascinating harbor history. The dust of centuries has already gathered where such great pioneers as Samuel Sewall, the witch judge; Romer, the builders of forts; prisoner Edmund Andros, and gallant William Francis Bartlett, have lived.

Has Borne Various Names

Although officially known under several names down through the years, including Castle William; Fort Independence and Castle Island, the spot has been called The Castle for generations as far as Bostonians are concerned.

History credits its "settlement" to a band of 20 Puritans led by Gov. Thomas Dudley, who sailed across Boston harbor on July 29, 1634, in search of a good site for a proposed fort. Landing on Castle Island, they climbed to the top of what was then a high cliff, and decided that the 20 acres or so were suitable for their needs.

Each of the 20 men subscribed five pounds, sterling, toward the fortification, which was erected without delay. To keep warm during the winter months was the outstanding problem of the garrison of that early Colonial fort, historians say, and the General Court in 1639 decreed that the soldiers should be given all wooded islands not leased at that time. Thus, sufficient fuel was obtained for many years.

What's in a Name!

Roger Clap was commander of the fort in 1673 when a fire destroyed most of the buildings then on the island. He is of special interest to genealogists because of the names he gave to his 14 children who grew up on Castle Island. Among them were Supply, Preserved, Wait, Hopestill, Experience, Waitstill, Thanks, Desire and Unite. Supply was his favorite son, historians declare, and the boy advanced to the rank of lieutenant at the fort.

Sir Edmund Andros was sent to Boston by James II of England about that time to be Governor of the "Dominion of New England." Later, John Nelson of Long Island, Boston harbor, received word that the Prince of Orange had landed in England. Nelson gathered a group of citizens, overthrew the Andros Government, and imprisoned the unfortunate Governor at the Castle, history relates.

Andros attempted to escape several times, once almost succeeding by donning the dress of a woman. But he neglected the important detail of removing his military boots, which were seen below the skirt by an alert guard. On one occasion he did escape, but was recaptured. Eventually Andros was released, and left this country.

New Fort Is Built

Col. Wolfgang William Romer, chief military engineer of all the British forces in North America, and a famed builder of forts, was sent to Boston, and, finding the old Castle Island fort in a deplorable condition, ordered it torn down. In 1701, actual construction of a new fort was started, which Romer named Castle William.

Soon after this fort was completed the Colony passed a law that perhaps was America's first military "draft." It was before the Revolutionary War, and provided that any man who fell in debt must serve as a soldier at the Castle until the amount of the indebtedness was liquidated. If the fort had a full garrison, one man must be discharged to make room for the delinquent citizen. But it is not quite clear whether the person to whom ths debt was owed ever benefited by the plan.

Only one real engagement was ever participated in by the Castle Island fortification, historians declare, and that was during the Battle of Dorchester Heights, in the Revolution.

American Guns Fire on Americans

The British directed the guns of the fort against the American emplacements on the mainland. And the Americans returned the fire shot for shot, it is said. Paradoxical as it may seem, the guns of the Castle thus were directed against the very Massachusetts citizens for whose protection they were intended.

As the British prepared to depart from Boston, they stopped at the Castle and started fires that destroyed the fort, an act that was perhaps he forerunner of the modern "scorched earth" policy of the United Nations.

Shortly afterward, George Washington sent a company of men to the island to refortify it. History relates that it was the versatile Paul Revere who spent much time there, and succeeded in repairing most of the damage.

Once a Reform Prison

Modern proponents of prison reform may not be aware that it was Castle Island where John Howard's widely known prison reform was tried out in Massachusetts. A small number of prisoners were sent from the mainland to what became the first state prison in Massachusetts—Castle Island. Previous prisoners at the island were political or military rather than State, historians declare.

In 1789 the Castle was ceded to the United States Government, and the next year its name was changed to Fort Independence. Then war broke out between France and this country, and though short, French prisoners landed at Fort Independence, 248 having been there at one time, old records disclose.

Early in the year 1801, a new stone fort was started. When finished it was occupied for years by garrisons of United States soldiers.

Pen Mightier Than Sword

In 1827 a youth that enlisted in Battery H of the First Artillery, was sent to the Castle. He enrolled as Edgar A. Perry, served five months at Fort Independence, and was then transferred to Fort Moultrie. The youth was Edgar Allan Poe, who later became a noted writer.

During the Civil War, the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment was quartered at the Castle for some time. Among its members were Charles Francis Adams, and William Francis Bartlett. The latter became a gallant soldier, and after the end of the war labored long and earnestly for complete reconciliation between the North and the South.

Fort Independence was decommissioned in 1879, and the City of Boston arranged to place the island in the hands of the Park Department and connect it with the main land by a causeway. Objection was made by the Government, however, and President Grover Cleveland vetoed a bill in 1888 that would have allowed a causeway to be built around the island. Three years later, however, the decision was reversed, and a bridge was built rom Marine Park, South Boston, to the island.

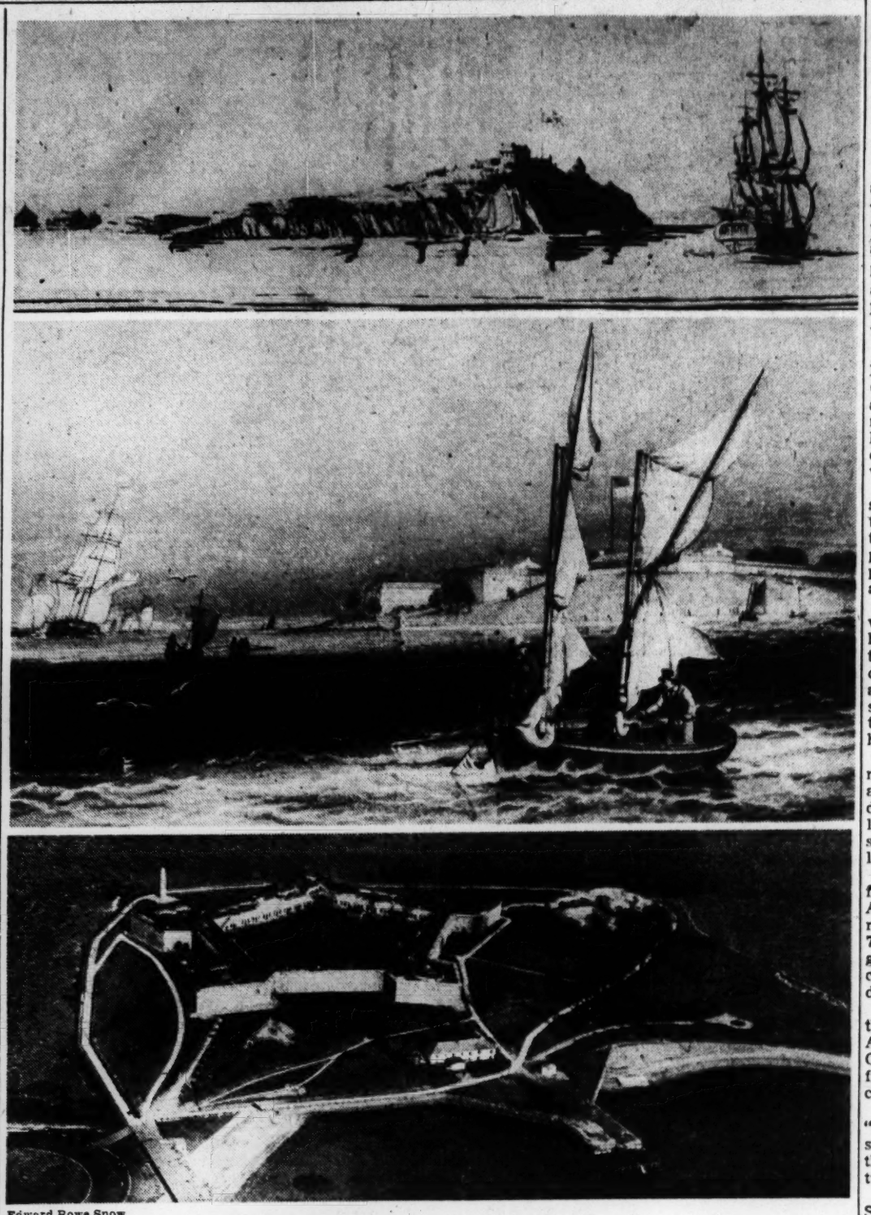
Used in Spanish War

When the Spanish American War broke out in 1898, the Government took back the island and made it into a mine and torpedo station, returning it to the city after the war ended. Several times since then, the Government has wanted the island for various uses, including a lighthouse depot, and an immigration station.

But through all the agitation the island remained in the hands of the city. The bridge to the island became a strandway in 1925, and in 1932 an automobile road was opened to the public.

A white shaft in front of the fortress on the island now serves as a memorial to Donald McKay, the world-famed builder of clipper ships who played a leading role in Boston's commerce in the golden age of squafe riggers.

Thousands of persons visit the island weekly during the summer, and on a pleasant week end as many as 70,000 are estimated to have gone to the Castle in one day.



Edward Rowe Snow

Pictorial History of Castle Island

Top: As the island looked in 1769, with a high cliff. Center: As Fort Independence looked in 1838, with the garrison flag seen between masts of the fishing craft in foreground. Bottom: Castle Island in 1935—white shaft at left is Donald McKay Monument. The entire "island" a beautiful park, where as many as 70,000 persons are estimated to have visited in one day alone on a pleasant summer week end. Under jurisdiction of the Park Department of the City of Boston in peace times.

Survivor of Ship Sinking Heard Sub's Call

The following story was written by George Rae, of Boston, one of 14 survivors of a ship sunk off Atlantic City early Saturday morning. Mr. Rae is a native of Westerly, R. I.

By George Rae
(Written for the AP)

I had one chance to sneer at the enemy—but it's small satisfaction for the poor fellows lost there in the water.

We had no warning. The first came when the torpedo hit. It was fired from the starboard and struck almost amidship, I'd say.

Everyone was cool, though. The torpedo hit near a lifeboat, one of two we had, and blew it across the deck. It was wrecked, but even then nobody got excited.

I got off on a raft. There were three of us. The sea was choppy, but not too rough. It was pitch dark, but I could see a dim outline of the submarine. I couldn't see any identifying marks, though it seemed to be only a little way from us—perhaps only feet, it's hard to tell.

I heard a cry from the sub, "Hey, you there, what was the name of that ship?" The voice was in good English. I couldn't distinguish even an accent. But we didn't say a thing. Just lay and waited. The sub seemed to wait around a few minutes and that's the last I saw of her.

I could see the bright lights of Atlantic City. About 10 to 15 minutes after the first torpedo a second was fired—this time from the port side. The collier began to list, but even then it was far from under. A third torpedo followed.

The explosions and concussion were terrible. That's what took the lives of my mates in the lifeboat. The three or four hours on that raft was near a nightmare, wondering about the poor fellows.

I'm ready to go back to sea as soon as things are straightened out as I lost my papers. The sea's the life for me—and has been since I was 22 when I shipped out for the first time.

Survivors of Torpedoed Ship Suspect U-Boat Refueling

Continued from Page 1

'em sailing but we ought to have more protection."

Survivors said that nearly 15 minutes elapsed after the first torpedo struck before the second one was fired. A lifeboat was pulling away from the ship's port side when the second torpedo struck within a few feet of the lifeboat, they said. The concussion capsized the lifeboat.

Chief Officer Thomas W. Oliver of Virginia was on the bridge at the time of the torpedoing. Radio operator I. Cameola of South Boston attempted to send out an SOS, to which there was no response. The skipper refused to allow further attempts. One lifeboat was launched into which 27 men huddled. After they were tossed into the sea when the second torpedo's concussion caused the lifeboat to capsize, nine of the men climbed back on the overturned boat. Two liferafts were used.

Survivors agreed that there was no attempt to machine-gun the men on the rafts or overturned lifeboat.

At Wildwood, N. J., on March 16, a large section of a ship, including a portion of the deck, washed ashore. Two bodies were recovered, thought to be from the torpedoed collier.

Rescued were: Captain Clark, Chief Officer Oliver, Second Officer F. H. Sylvester of Somerville, Second Engineer James Robertson of New Orleans, Radio Operator Cameola, Boatswain N. J. Johnson of Somerville, J. W. Pennell of Maine, John L. Lago of Boston, George Rae of South Boston, and B. P. Rodriguez of Boston, all able-bodied seamen; William Brown, of Hyde Park, ordinary seaman; Raymond Rodriquez of Everett and Vincent Aleman of Boston, both firemen, and N. F. Souza of Somerville, steward.

Known lost are Charles Cole of Maine, third assistant engineer; Ernest A. French of Chelsea, oiler; Nicholas L. McLean of Roxbury, messman; Patrick F. Sparrow of West Medford, able-bodied seaman.

Missing are: Albert E. Perrington of New Bedford, carpenter; John D. Diamond of Norfolk, Va., able-bodied seamen; George H. Campbell of Newburyport and Howard M. Cappedge of Norfolk, ordinary seamen; Forrest S. MacNeill of Chelsea, oiler, Adelino Jaspar, of Boston, fireman; Victor Ortex of Boston and John Kirby, of Roxbury, wipers; John D. Lopes, of Boston, chief cook; Avalino Chor, of Providence, second cook; Ciraco Tubilleja, of Roxbury and Henry E. Souza of Onset, messmen; Sophus Larsen, of Quincy, chief engineer; Carl L. Anderson of Winthrop, first assistant engineer; Lawrence T. Sullivan of East Boston, third mate.

Ban Is Placed Also on Use Of Unsafe Tires

Full impact of the urgent necessity for tire and gasoline conservation hit Massachusetts motorists today as they faced a year in jail and a $500 fine as the maximum penalty for driving over 40 miles an hour, as outlined in Governor Leverett Saltonstall's emergency war decree.

Acting quickly to accede to President Roosevelt's request to all Governors to establish a 40-miles-an-hour speed maximum, Governor Saltonstall set the Bay State limit and penalties in an executive order issued under his emergency war powers.

The order also bans use of unsafe or badly worn tires, the penalties for violation being the same as those for excessive speed. The punishment is identical with that provided for violation of air raid and blackout regulations.

Until the President's nationwide request Governor Saltonstall had taken the stand that no drastic order was necessary. However, despite tire rationing, hundreds and even thousands of Massachusetts motorists had been observed traveling at 50 and more miles an hour.

While the Saltonstall order says nothing about the gasoline shortage situation, to hit automobile drivers on Thursday, the speed limit will tend to cut gasoline consumption. All drivers know that lower speeds mean longer mileage.

Meanwhile, on the gasoline front, the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Massachusetts was ready to institute on Thursday the 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. closing of retail gasoline stations and all-day closing of these stations on Sundays.

The curfew action was taken by the Executive Committee of the Association after all New England Governors had gone on record in favor of the curfew as a means of conserving gasoline.

Last fall during the so-called "phoney" gasoline shortage scare, stations closed at 7 p. m., but since that time most stations have returned to longer hours.

Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Association, said he anticipated practically all Massachusetts dealers would co-operate immediately, pointing out that the War Production Board order cutting gasoline supplies to eastern states by 20 per cent starting Thursday will force dealers to co-operate.

In Rhode Island, Gov. J. Howard McGrath called on gasoline dealers to adopt the closing program now being instituted in Massachusetts.

N. H. Limits Speed

CONCORD, N. H., March 17 (AP)—Gov. Robert O. Blood today announced the 40-mile an hour speed limit asked by President Roosevelt to conserve tires and gasoline would become effective at once in New Hampshire.

Violations will be subject to a fine of $25 for the first offense, with fines of $100 for each subsequent offense, he said.

Clarification Given Car Buying Rules

Blasting the fallacy that only doctors, war workers and emergency car operators can buy new cars, Frank R. Pierce, Vice-President in charge of sales of the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, was in Boston today long enough to explain that anyone whose automotive transportation is important to the nation or who can show the need for a new car to earn his livelihood can get one.

New interpretations of the rationing order in Washington, Mr. Pierce stated, clarify regulations, and many eligible persons will now find it easier to purchase new automobiles than they expected. The regulations are so misunderstood, he added, that many eligible people will not even try to get new cars unless they are informed.

He cited one new interpretation of the regulations under which the applicant does not have to show that he cannot acquire a used car, but only that he does not own or have the use of a car that is adequate for his purposes. To determine this, the nature of the services of the applicant is fully considered as well as the condition of his old car.

State Guard to Decentralize In 10 Regional Headquarters

The Massachusetts State Guard will be streamlined and its authority decentralized in 10 regional headquarters to make possible speedy mobilization and flexible command "under conditions of extreme emergency," a military executive order issued today by Governor Saltonstall and effective April 1 announced.

The present three-brigade organization will be broken up into regional headquarters, each in command of a colonel or lieutenant colonel, and having the same general geographic outlines as the regional organizational setup of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, except that the Boston area will be divided into north and south regions.

Existing units of the State Guard will be redesignated or reorganized when necessary by Adjt. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, who is in Washington today to watch the drawing of the third draft lottery. Working with General Erickson will be Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Foley, who recently succeeded the late Maj. Gen. Erland F. Fish as head of the State Guard.

No officer will be reduced in rank as a result of the order, but surplus officers will be assigned to appropriate vacancies or attached to conveniently located units in addition to their regularly assigned offices.

Distinction between the State Guard and State Guard reserve units is emphasized in the order, which states that the latter units shall not be ordered to duty beyond the borders of the cities and towns sponsoring those units. Reserve units are organized or are being organized only in communities where there is no State Guard unit or armories.

The Governor in the order reiterated an order of General Erickson decreeing that no organization, except those formed under the military laws, "may drill, parade, or train with rifles, shotguns or any similar weapon, or appear as a military body, or in any uniform resembling a uniform prescribed for the United States forces or for the organized militia."

Exempt from the order are veterans' organizations, such as the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, and the color guard units of certain veterans and veterans' sons organizations.

It was also announced that units of the State Guard will relieve officers of the Metropolitan District Commission at reservoirs, pumping stations, and other vital points throughout the state. The shift, which has been urgently requested by Governor Saltonstall, will take place soon.

At present some 130 officers of the M. D. C.—about two-thirds of the force—are assigned to guard duties. This has resulted in elimination of many of the M. D. C.'s usual activities and serious curtailment of others.

Major General Foley, who has announced that he will continue his post as Chief of Police of Worcester, said he would make no appointment to his staff until he had been in command of the Guard for a while.

New Airfield in Vermont Is Named for MacArthur

War Activities in New England

MacArthur's Name Popular—In Rutland, Vt., the new $422,000 airport, construction of which is expected to start within 60 days, will be known as MacArthur Field, in honor of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, hero of the Philippines, and now Supreme Commander in the southwestern Pacific area.

Coincidentally, it was voted at the Stoneham, Mass., town meeting last night to name the stretch of Park Avenue within the town MacArthur Road. For some years, confusion has arisen regarding Park Avenue, part of which is in Stoneham, out most of which is in the residential district of Wakefield.

Promotion for Ellis—The Navy Department today announced the temporary advancement to Commander in line of Lieut. Commander Herbert Aloysius Ellis, U. S. N, (ret.). Commander Ellis, whose home is in Jamaica Plain, Mass., is Public Relations Officer for the First Naval District.

Galusha Takes Army Job—Massachusetts State Agriculture Commissioner Mark Galusha, a former West Pointer, will enter the military service next month to supervise the purchase of dairy commodities for the Army, State House sources announced today.

Mr. Galusha, a veteran of the first World War, operates a stock farm in Williamstown Mass. He was appointed Agriculture Commissioner last December. It is understood that Louis A. Webster, a Director in the Agriculture Division, will become Acting Commissioner during Mr. Galusha's leave.

New Helmets to be Tested—Five hundred 26th Infantry Division soldiers will test the Army's new A-1 model all-purpose helmet designed to afford increased protection for the doughboy under fire, it was announced today. Soldiers will wear the new headgear on marches under all conditions so that it can be determined whether or not they are too heavy or cause discomfort in any way.

The new helmet weighs three pounds, which is slightly more than the World War type now worn by Camp Edwards troops. It is similar to the type used by the Belgian Army in the World War, and has three sections.

The outside section if of steel and cut low in the back to give the soldier ample neck protection. Section two is the inside fiber lining, which has an adjustable and water-repelling head and neck band. The toque is the third part. This consists of a cap with visor which can be rolled down over the ears during cold weather.

When not in action, the soldier can wear the fiber lining and carry the steel section on his pack. The headgear has two chin straps and is painted an olive drab color.

50-Room Home as Hospital — H. Wendell Endicott of Dedham, Mass., a retired shoe manufacturer and head of the Boston Opera Association, has donated his 50-room house to the Town of Dedham for use as an emergency hospital for the duration of the war. The house, which contains 17 bathrooms, is valued at approximately $250,000. Dedham Selectmen accepted the offer after inspecting the mansion yesterday.

3,120 Is Highest N. E. Draft Number

Although 7,000 numbers will be drawn from the goldfish bowl tonight in the first wartime draft lottery since 1918, New Englanders will be affected only by numbers up to 3,120, a survey of local draft boards in the region disclosed.

This is explained by the fact that largest number of men listed in any one local draft board is 3,120 in a board located in Connecticut. Highest number affecting registrants in the other New England states are as follows: Massachusetts, 2,703; Rhode Island: 2,537; New Hampshire: 2,252; Maine: 2,208; Vermont: 1,704.

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Federal Court Opens Spring Term

Spring is here as far as the Federal District Court of Massachusetts, which today admitted 56 men and women to Federal practice, is concerned.

The Court, opened by the three members of the Federal bench, today began its spring term considerably in advance of any other harbingers. In opening the spring session, senior Justice George C. Sweeney accepted the motion of U. S. Attorney Edmund J. Brandon for admission of the 53 men and three women to the Federal bar.

Judge Sweeney briefly stressed the importance of a complete knowedge of Federal rules and regulations in presentation of cases by the new attorneys. Federal Courts bear increasing responsibilities these days with the extension of Federal regulations and the increase of Federal taxes, Judge Sweeney pointed out.

Judge Francis J. W. Ford, with Judge Charles E. Wyzanski Jr., accompanying him on the bench, explained the duties to jurors to a new Grand Jury panel named for the new term.

Milk Pool Fraud Gives Andover Man Sentence of Year

Thomas P. Kelley, President and Treasurer of an Andover, Mass., milk firm, charged with making false reports to obtain $115,000 from a milk equalization pool, was today sentenced to a year and a day in a Federal penitentiary by Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts.

The defendant was indicted almost a year ago with the Shawsheen Dairy, Inc., on charges of making false and fraudulent reports. The firm and the defendant withdrew $115,000 from the milk equalization pool set up by the Federal Administration to equalize milk rates, according to Joseph P. Rooney, Assistant United States Attorney.

The Company claimed it was using Class 2 milk, which provides milk handlers with a rebate from the pool, Mr. Rooney said. Actually, he continued, the Corporation used Class 1 milk, on which there are no rebates from the pool.

Guard Honors General Miles

By a Staff Photographer

Guests at State Guard Dinner

Left to right: Mrs. Eli Benway; Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Corps Area; Lieut. Col. Eli Benway, President of the National Guard Association of Massachusetts, toastmaster; Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sherman Miles.

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U. S. Aid Shifts Outlook in Australia

Continued from Page 1

force has to operate at a 400-mile range.

Similarly in Burma increased air support has slowed down the advancing Japanese. Despite Japanese claims that they have shot down "nearly all the British Blenheim bombers," there is evidence that the British, assisted by the American volunteer group, are actively contesting the sallies of the Japanese airmen. On the ground, the fact that the British have joined with the Chinese has strengthened Allied resistance north of Rangoon and there is evidence that the Japanese already are beginning to feel the strain of their over-extended supply lines. Whether this strain will cause them to switch their attack to Russian Vladivostok, as the Chinese Army spokesman contends today, remains to be seen.

Australia:

Dispatches from Australia to some London newspapers, which informed sources here could not confirm, reported today that the Japanese naval force which participated in the invasion of Java is moving southward on Australia.

This force was said to include cruisers, airplane carriers, and scores of destroyers.

The dispatches also reported the Japanese are massing heavy air reinforcements in New Guinea, possibly for air attacks to clear the way for a naval offensive against Port Moresby, on New Guinea's south coast, and on Northern Australia. Australian reconnaissance pilots were cited in the dispatches as authority for the fleet movements.

Other dispatches printed in London said the Japanese were expected to launch their attack first against the eastern Australian seaboard, where the continent's chief cities are, instead of attempting an invasion from the north which would mean fighting their way across hundreds of miles of waterless desert.

The United States Navy announced that a United States submarine had sunk an enemy freighter in Japanese waters and that a 3,000-ton enemy gasoline tanker had been sunk by undisclosed means in the Philippine area.

A Japanese communiqué reported that Japanese submarines operating in coastal waters off India and Burma have sunk 11 Allied ships totaling more than 81,000 tons thus far in the war.

The ships included 2 merchantmen and 2 tankers off Colombo; 3 merchantmen and 1 tanker off Madras, and 2 merchantmen and a freighter off Rangoon, the report said.

Meanwhile, the War Department in Washington reported that an unescorted heavy bomber of the American Army, flying on reconnaissance patrol east of New Guinea, attacked a Japanese airfield on the island of New Britain and destroyed at least two enemy planes on the ground.

Apparently assigned primarily to look for any further attempts of the enemy to concentrate forces for a drive against Australia, the American four-engine plane attacked the Vunkanau airdrome at Rabaul, damaged the runways with several well-aimed bombs, and scored a direct hit on Japanese aircraft parked on the field.

A Department Communiqué said the bomber returned to its base undamaged.

Two persons were killed and 12 were wounded in the Japanese bombing attack on the North Australian port of Darwin, March 16, Prime Minister John Curtin announced.

Mr. Curtin said the raid was directed solely against Royal Australian Air Force installations and caused some damage to buildings, but that no aircraft were destroyed. There was no attack on the township itself.

The enemy planes dropped about 100 bombs, most of them of the antipersonnel (scatter-bomb) type, his announcement said.

At the same time, the Prime Minister declared that "contrary to rumors, there have been no fresh Japanese landings in the New Guinea and Papua area."

Meanwhile, the British Radio quoted a Canberra report saying "most of the Royal Australian Air Force men who have been serving against Japan in Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies are now back in Australia and are going to be incorporated into home squadrons."

Incorporation of the veterans in home units, the radio said, "will add greatly to the offensive spirit and fighting power of the Australian squadrons taking the fight to the enemy."

Associated Press

Sir Charles Vyner Brooke

The White Rajah of Sarawak recently arrived in Sydney, Australia, with little more than a toothbrush and razor following the Japanese conquest of the Malay Archipelago.

Burma:

British Imperial and Chinese troops, fighting side by side in Burma, still are being given air support, a British military commentator declared today, "although probably not as much as could be desired."

A Domei radiocast quoting the newspaper Nichi Nichi claimed "complete air supremacy in Burma" for the Japanese, and added that "with nearly all the Blenheim bombers shot down, the British have only Spitfire and Curtiss P-40 fighter planes at their disposal with which to carry out guerrilla raids on Japanese bases."

The Associated Press correspondent in Burma, however, reported from Mandalay that the American Volunteer Group fighter squadrons still were on the scene. In an earlier dispatch from AVG headquarters, he noted that an AVG squadron was being fueled before taking off on a "bomber escort mission."

Fliers of the group whose air defense of Rangoon was one of the few bright spots for the United Nations in the Southwest Pacific, are being outfitted with new pursuit planes.

They are prepared to continue their fight for air supremacy in the new phase of the Burma campaign and to make special efforts to halt terror bombings against civilians, one of Japan's most effective weapons in Burma.

China:

A Chinese Army spokesman, restating the Chinese contention that an early Japanese attack on Russia is probable, said today that two Japanese divisions had been transferred recently from Korea to Manchukuo while Japanese troops in the southern, or Japanese, half of Sakhalin Island had been moved northward toward the Russian border.

He told a press conference that Chinese Military Intelligence reports also had told of a meeting of district chiefs of staff of armed forces in Manchukuo.

The spokesman expressed confidence, however, that the Russians were fully alert to the dangers of a sudden Japanese assault.

Union and Firm In Speedup Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—"War production speedup committees" will be set up in each General Electric plant engaged in war output in co-operation with the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, William R. Burrows, Vice-President in charge of labor relations of the company, announced today.

"It has been agreed by both parties to form in every General Electric plant a joint committee consisting of representatives of labor and representatives of the company for the specific purpose of speeding up war production," Mr. Burrows said. "In addition, each plant will have a number of departmental committees and these committees will consider suggestions from employees for similar speedup."

A similar agreement has been reached between the union and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. About 80 per cent of the work done by the two companies is on war goods.

The shop committees arrangement was advocated by Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., and has the approval of the Administration in Washington.

Auto Union Favors Ban on War Strikes

CHICAGO, March 17 (AP)—The International Executive Board of the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations yesterday unanimously indorsed a report by the Union President, R. J. Thomas, opposing strikes in wartime.

"Any strike now will weaken the war effort and will lay the labor movement open to attacks by its enemies," Mr. Thomas said in his report to the board's quarterly meeting.

"It is true that management is not co-operating fully on defense production, nor in peacefully adjusting labor problems," Mr. Thomas said. "That is no reason why labor should not give its full co-operation to the Government. It means only that labor must carry double the load."

Brake Drums to Warn Honolulu Against Gas

HONOLULU, March 17 (AP)—The Office of Civilian Defense is installing 1,500 gas attack alarms, consisting of automobile brake drums attached to utility poles, at approximately 1,000-foot intervals through Honolulu.

Defense officials said tests disclosed that the brake drums, when struck by a steel rod, can be heard at least 1,500 feet. Persons hard of hearing will be warned by wardens.

Only service men and designated persons will be permitted to sound the gas alarm. At present, at least 175,000 persons on Oahu Island, on which Honolulu is located, are equipped with gas masks. Protective hoods for infants are being prepared for distribution.

Each Number Gets Its Capsule

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Edith Gardner **Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey** **Margaret Beadleston**

Miss Gardner of Anderson, Ind., and Miss Beadleston of New York City use deft fingers in tucking the little slips of paper into the capsules at Selective Service Headquarters in Washington, while General Hershey, National Selective Service Director, looks on. Getting ready for the first wartime drawing—beginning tonight and continuing tomorrow—was a long and exacting process.

Fight on Work Week and Profits in Congress

Continued from Page 1

called "40-hour-week law" with the flat statement that it does not hold up war production. Mr. Roosevelt saw his so-called War Labor Cabinet today, including the heads of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Meanwhile three big moves are under way here now, connected with war, labor, and production in one way or another.

40-Hour-Week Issue

First is the big controversy heading up in Congress on the 40-hour-week issue, with which the question of strikes in war production is once more involved.

Second is a renewed proposal, coupled with the first drive, of a drastic curb on war profits, either by a 6 per cent limit, or an outright 100 per cent seizure, proposed by Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama.

Thirdly, there are rumors that the Administration itself is considering putting its own ceiling on wages and war profits, possibly tying the former to cost-of-living indices. Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, called on the President, March 16, but declined to comment.

First subject of attack is the 40-hour-week law.

Excited and angry Congressmen rose with bundles of letters from constituents demanding a repeal of this law. Examination of the letters showed that many persons have the mistaken belief that the law prevents war labor from working more than 40 hours a week whereas its real effect is primarily on wages, since it requires time-and-half pay above the 40-hour limit.

The 40-hour law controversy marks the third big attack on labor during the war crisis.

On Dec. 3, a few days before Pearl Harbor, the House passed, 252 to 136, the original Smith Antistrike bill, amending the Wagner Act and putting drastic restrictions upon practically all strikes. This measure is opposed by the Administration and has been buried since in the Senate Labor Committee, where Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah stands guard over it. An effort by supporters to shake it loose is under way.

The second big drive came to a climax a fortnight ago when Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia again took the field with an amendment to the second war powers bill to wipe out the 40-hour week, and dozens of other pieces of labor legislation, for the duration of the war. Again the Administration intervened and this bill was defeated by the unexpectedly large vote of 226 to 62.

The redoubtable Mr. Smith is back again with the third drive, in conjunction with Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, the effective Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, who also has been regarded by labor as an opponent in the past. This time the proposal is to couple repeal of the 40-hour week with the Vinson proposal to limit profits on naval contracts to 6 per cent.

Roosevelt Action Expected

Mr. Roosevelt is expected to swing into action in favor of the 40-hour-week bill shortly, however. He will attempt to get over the argument repeatedly made by advocates of the legislation that it does not restrict labor to 40 hours, but that its effect is chiefly on wages rather than hours. The law does not forbid work over 40 hours, nor limit the number of hours worked in one day; it does require payment of time and a half overtime pay, above 40 hours.

In testimony, Gen. P. B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, said suspension of the 40-hour week would not change pay in most war factories for a majority of workers are covered by union contracts, fixing their pay on a 40-hour-week base. This base is taken simply as a norm, and most war workers work over 40 hours.

Instead of working 40 hours a week under the law, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, testified that a survey of 15 defense industries showed 48, 55, or 60 hours customary, outside of continuous-process industries where four shifts of 40-hours each is the rule.

Dr. Isador Lubin United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, declared: "In virtually all instances it has been found that the saving in overhead resulting from 48 hours of plant operation (with overtime) more than offsets the increase in the wage bill which resulted from paying overtime rates."

Opponents of the 40-hour week deny the allegations set forth above, and charge that the extra pay prevents manufacturers from working longer than 40 hours, despite contrary statistics offered by the Labor Department.

Principal argument is that offered by Representative Ross Rizley (R) of Oklahoma in a floor debate quoting a letter from home that France "worked 40 hours while Germany worked 70 hours, and now suffers abject slavery. This should be a lesson to us." It is also pointed out that the time-and-a-half wage provision above the 40-hour week originally was included as a penalty clause to force employers to spread work to cure unemployment. Conditions are now drastically changed, it is pointed out, and instead of unemployment there is a shortage of skilled workers.

One of the strongest congressional attacks is upon the contractual requirement of some unions of double time for Sundays and holidays. This provision is not contained in the 40-hour-week law, however, but is the result of peacetime collective - bargaining agreements. A beginning has been made in altering this rule in some unions.

Allied Attack on Japan

Continued from Page 1

Far East. However, it would appear from Secretary Stimson's statement that air, as well as ground, reinforcements are already in Australia.

North Australia is a long way from basic facilities for Japanese airplanes, and there appears to be no insurmountable difficulty involved in pitting a superior force of United States planes against those available to Japan, when the flow of material really gets under way in greater strength from the United States.

Nevertheless, such a project entails more than planes being made available. Planes must be serviced by sizable ground crews. The necessary spare parts are legion in quantity. Huge supplies of ammunition and bombs must be provided, as well as fuel, and now that fuel is no longer available from the Netherlands East Indies, it must be transported from the Persian Gulf or the United States.

Protection for Air Fields

In addition, antiair-defense guns and crews in great numbers must be provided to insure the safety of the air fields from which the planes operate.

Should Northern Australia be denied to Japan, it will be one point where a static balance has been obtained. Japan's offensive will have spent itself and the changeover to a defense will result, with consequent loss of the initiative which has served Japanese strategy so well since Dec. 7.

However, the situation has still to be faced that Japan thus far in this war has been consistently successful in carrying out its planned strategy. In all the thousands of square miles lying off the southeast coast of Asia, their flag has been planted save for a toehold in the Bataan Peninsula and some unimportant areas in Java.

Having accomplished a remarkable program in such short order, what will be Japan's next move? Will it be content to consolidate its present conquests, and devote all its energies to perfecting a strong defense for the extremely long lines of communication involved, or will it venture farther afield?

From the very nature of the campaign that has been conducted, it is apparent that the initial objective has been to insure the denial to the Allies of every base in this area from which an offensive could be projected should they be able to amass sufficient military strength to strike. Japan well knows the tremendous difficulty the United States faces in conducting an offensive based on Pearl Harbor and has endeavored to make such an issue necessary.

Two areas still remain threats to the fulfillment of Japan's ambition—Australia and India. Of these two Australia is presently of more concern to Japan.

Australia is a huge expanse of sparsely settled territory. It is comparable in size to continental United States, and from its extent is manifestly too large an objective in its entity for Japan. But occupation of Northern Australia, separated as it is by a desert area from the remainder of the Continent, may be in Japan's plan of campaign.

In any event the present operations aimed at various strategically located areas in New Guinea clearly indicate that Japan proposes to assure itself control of Torres Strait, and cut direct communications by water with Northern Australian ports.

Regardless of whether or not Japanese territorial ambitions have been realized, the question now at issue is how are they to be ejected from the vast area which has or may pass under their control.

Naturally the first step is to provide the supplies for the purpose, then follows putting the matériel where it can best be utilized, and finally its effective use.

We are given to understand that every effort is being made to provide the matériel. Unquestionably serious blunders and misunderstandings have not altogether been avoided in the production program, but it is underway and should proceed at a constantly accelerated pace.

What Are Allied Goals? Clarification Demanded

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 17—New demands voiced here that the United Nations devise and proclaim now its plans for a postwar society are significant in that they come from quarters of widely differing political viewpoint. They come from such sources as the conservative Times of London, Labor Party headquarters, and independent thinkers like Commander Stephen King-Hall, National Labor Party Member of Parliament from Lancaster, and author of the independent K-H News Letters.

These sections of opinion all agree in detecting mental disquiet and frustration in the British people today. They attribute it not primarily to the succession of military defeats, but to a lack of crusading urge. They grant that Britain was magnificent in fighting for survival in 1940; now they say the British want fresh leadership, renewed inspiration, and above all, a goal that is worthy and exciting—something that men will fight for.

The Times of London, for instance, throws down a striking challenge to the British Government in an editorial which says: "What kind of a world do the Allied statesmen offer to those whom they summon to fight for it? What world are they now presenting to their own people? A policy of concentrating on self-preservation, leaving it to the opportunism of the moment to reconstruct the ruins hereafter, no doubt will be supported by grim resistance to the worst the enemy can give. But only the leaders who proclaim their goal and, in the same instant, summon their followers to the quest will be answered with the fire and the passion that make a crusade.

However base and cruel enemy aims may be, the Times points out that the Axis new order is seen by its supporters as something growing up in the path of their conquests and not a vague aspiration postponed for achievement after the war.

Challenge to Labor Leaders

In the same way, the Labor Party's recent interim report on postwar reconstruction recognized the need for fresh and stimulating war objectives, and offered its own answers which, at the least, constitute a challenge to the Government and therefore to Labor leaders in the War Cabinet.

The Socialists provisional blueprints for the future, and their demand that a start be made right now in implementing them, will be debated at the Party's annual conference the last week of May.

Whole-hearted agreement by the rank and file of Laborites with the ideas of Party executives might lead to Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, and other Socialist ministers being obliged either to force the Government's hand on the peace aims issue, or else to face a showdown with the Party organization.

Sir Stafford Cripps—aside from being now en route to India—is in a different position, being unattached to any political party. But his whole record points to his supporting an acceleration of social reform now together with a clearer definition of plans for a new postwar society.

National Charter Urged

Commander King-Hall in a letter to the Times yesterday calls for an immediate drawing up of a national charter comparable in historical importance with Magna Charta. He names 10 essential points. Somewhat similar to the labor program, these call among other things for equal educational opportunities for all, state ownership of essential services and of land, national control of credit, and in return for these benefits an obligation on the part of every able-bodied citizen to spend one year in some form of national service, civil or military.

Various sections of opinion which are demanding immediate clarification of the definition of the United Nations' goal give full due to what already has been achieved in the Atlantic Charter and in other instances of Allied co-operation. But as the Times points out: "Ideals wither and grow stale if they aren't progressively renewed and translated into the concrete. The Atlantic Charter never was meant to be a program but a plan of continuous interpretation and action." . . .

The Times goes on to urge that the United Nations devise now a new society which would be the blueprint for a new postwar world order, designed to suit the tastes of some 26 peoples comprising the United Nations. It recognized that there is in Britain today a growing feeling that the Allied leadership is nowhere near positive enough in seeking to give inspiring realism merely to the promise of a better postwar world.

One complaint is that there appears to be little progress in establishing full political accord between Britain and Russia despite the avowed intentions of the British leaders. The Times deplores the British Government's failure to effect a closer Anglo-Soviet accord.

This may be considered particularly significant in view of the fact that The Times has in the past supported the policies of Conservative governments which either could not, or at least did not try very hard to bring about any agreement between Russia and Britain.

Now The Times sees understanding and co-operation among Britain, the United States, and the Soviet as the very cornerstone of postwar reconstruction. It believes that Britain must play a vital role as a promoter of American and Soviet friendship. The Times is, therefore, impatient that "political collaboration between Britain and Russia has scarcely taken a step forward since Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden visited Joseph Stalin in December." This is seen as only too likely to foster seeds of mistrust in Moscow.

Similarly on the home front, the British Government is widely and sharply taken to task for not adopting a more aggressive policy for social reform.

MacArthur in Australia

Continued from Page 1

sive attitude toward the war had reached a stage which could no longer be ignored. Dissatisfaction over the "too little and too late" policy which has lost every major point in the British and Netherlands East Indies has now definitely crystallized into a demand for an American offensive at the earliest possible moment.

Athough the War Department uses the term "considerable numbers" in describing the latest A. E. F., it is impossible to judge just how large or how effective this force may be. While it seems apparent that several hundred thousand American troops are an absolute minimum so far as adequate protection for Australia goes, the War Department term might refer to no more than one or two divisions of 15,000 men each.

In conformity with military demands, the Department also refused to discuss the type of units sent from this country or their probable positions in Australia.

President's Choice

According to unimpeachable sources here, the MacArthur transfer was made at the personal initiative of the President, who insisted that the General's proven military genius be given an opportunity to serve in a larger sphere than is possible at Bataan Peninsula.

The speed with which the General succeeded in welding the diverse elements in the Philippine Islands into a fighting whole should serve him in good stead in Australia, it is felt. Furthermore, it is pointed out that General MacArthur is the only western General who has so far succeeded in stopping the Japanese Army for any length of time, and it is therefore to be presumed that he is better acquainted with its tactics and capabilities than any of his United Nation colleagues.

Memories of General MacArthur's successes in the Philippines will also contribute both to a boost in morale among United Nation troops in Australia and to their confidence in ultimate victory, it is said.

In explaining the General's transfer, a War Department spokesman emphasized that it should not be considered as indicating the end of resistance in the Philippines or the loss of the heroic Battle of Bataan.

Maj. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, a close friend of General MacArthur and the latter's right-hand man in the Philippines, will command the Bataan defenders. He is a cavalry officer.

Air Strength Important

The inclusion of air forces in the AEF to Australia is considered extremely important since the belief is growing that the tide of battle in the Southwest Pacific will finally turn only when the United States has managed to send clouds of four-engine bombers and the latest pursuit planes to that region.

News of the AEF's arrival tends to confirm stories appearing in this newspaper telling of the manner in which the United States Navy has succeeded in assuring the continuous operation of a supply route from Hawaii to Australia.

Strong approval of the MacArthur transfer came from members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, who viewed it as an invaluable stimulus to United Nation morale.

Glorious Response Seen

Apparently bespeaking the reaction of the entire Senate, Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, said that United Nation troops would respond "gloriously" to General MacArthur's leadership.

"MacArthur will give great leadership to the United Nations forces in Australia," Senator Connally said. "It is fortunate for the civilized world that he is there. The democracies are thrilled and will respond gloriously to his generalship."

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, Assistant Republican Leader, said that the appointment will "encourage this country and all other countries of the United Nations. It is superb."

Senator Hattie W. Caraway (D) of Arkansas declared that it "should relieve a lot of people back home who have been writing me to get MacArthur out."

London Pleased

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—British military circles today hailed the appointment of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to supreme command of the United Nations with headquarters in Australia as a demonstration of "the co-ordination existing between the Empire and the United States."

General MacArthur's prestige in Britain is probably higher than that of any other American soldier, with the possible exception of Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff.

Military circles said the British War Office had held General MacArthur in "high regard" since he himself was American Chief of Staff and that this regard had been increased by his successful defense of Bataan in the Philippines.

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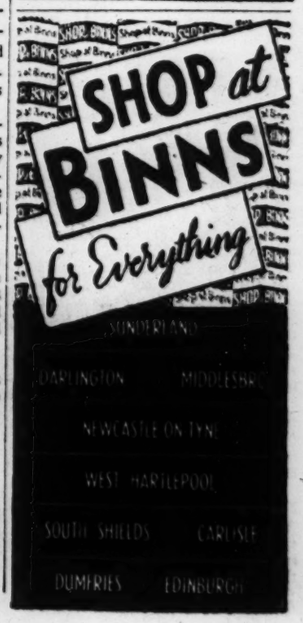


Women's Army Corps Bill Involves Compensation Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Thousands of women, including wives and sisters of soldiers and veterans of the last war, have already volunteered to enlist in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, slated to be approved by the House of Representatives today.

The bill establishing the corps is sponsored by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, who did Red Cross work overseas in 1917. Hundreds of American women who served the Army during World War I were disappointed on their return to find that they had no status as veterans and could get no compensation or hospitalization.

The question of compensation is one of two controversial issues to be settled before Mrs. Rogers' bill is enacted into law. The War Department has specified that if these women, who are not Regular Army members, are injured or killed in the line of duty, they shall be compensated under the provisions of the United States Compensation Law, as other civilian employees.

An amendment introduced by Representative Jack Nichols (D) of Oklahoma would eliminate distinctions in compensations, pensions and disability allowances between women and soldiers.

The Army would have power to order members of the Auxiliary Corps anywhere in the world, but they would not be subject to court-martial.

Wide Range of Duties

The other controversial point to be settled in the House concerns the size of the Corps. The Army has asked that no limit be placed on enlistments, but has indicated that it will not call more than 17,500 immediately. A committee amendment would put a top limit of 150,000 on the Corps.

First women to be enlisted for the WAAC would be telephone operators and other women to serve as air-raid interceptors. When the law gets into full operation, regular companies will be stationed at Army posts to operate telephone switchboards, run cafeterials, act as hostesses, sell theater tickets, do laundry work and otherwise relieve men for combat service.

As a preface to the debate on her bill in the House Mrs. Rogers put into the Congressional Record letters from women in practically every state expressing their intention of joining up in the WAAC.

Some Typical Letters

Typical were these:

From San Jacinto, Calif.: "I want you to consider me one of your first volunteers. I would like to go as a cook, but would take any part."

From New Haven, Conn.: "As a woman graduate engineer, I would greatly appreciate information as to requirements and opportunities in this service. My husband is in the Army and I would be most anxious to serve, too, wherever my training would be of most value."

From Superior, Wis.: "The present generation believes and practices things on a 50-50 basis, so why can't we women do our 50 per cent of war duty?"

From Philadelphia, Pa.: "My brother was a hero at Chateau-Thierry in the World War No. 1 and I am anxious and willing to close my office for the duration of the war and offer my services to our country as soon as possible."

Under the Rogers bill, married or single women between the ages of 21 and 45 would be eligible for enlistment. The Corps would be led by a Director, with a rank corresponding to Major.

Litvinoff Urges Allies Open Second Front Against Axis

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 17—The United States and its Allies will be victorious only if they are "united in purpose, united in sympathy, and united in determination," President Roosevelt warned in a letter read before diplomatic representatives of the United Nations and American business leaders at the 140th dinner of the Economic Club of New York last night. Among those present were envoys of Great Britain, Russia, China, New Zealand, India and many of the nations-in-exile.

Persons who fostered division in an indivisible war, who encouraged divided counsels, who spread distortions and untruths were "obliging messengers of Axis propaganda," the President declared.

Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Ambassador to Washington, urged that the war might be measurably shortened if the Allies would open a second front against the Axis. Stressing that time was but "a treacherous ally, ready to fight on either side," he warned the United Nations not to try to play a waiting game while accumulating armament reserves against an enemy which was itself growing stronger by conquest.

Free Men Face Test

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, held that the coming spring and summer would put free men everywhere to such a test of courage and endurance as was matched only by the darkest days of 1918, but he saw the nations, if united, meeting that test.

Instancing a near-at-hand dereliction in unity, Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Minister, recalled an editorial in a New York newspaper which quoted only the first half of an Encyclopedia Britannica article, giving the impression that Dutch treatment of Indies natives had been a history throughout of extortion and tyranny and omitting mention of later reforms.

"I publicly denounce this local New York newspaper and its Washington counterpart," he said, "for having deliberately shortened a quotation for purpose of distortion and misrepresentation to the public."

Willkie Speaks

A capacity assemblage which packed the Grand Ballroom of the Astor Hotel for the dinner, given in honor of "Our Allies," warmly applauded each speaker, among whom was Wendell L. Willkie, who made a short unscheduled address in which he pledged to the diplomatic delegates "the utmost efforts of the American people."

Setting the unity theme, David Sarnoff, President of the Economic Club and chairman, read the letter from President Roosevelt in which he predicted a rising tide of production and man power which would overwhelm the Axis, but warned against the dangers of disaffection among the Allies.

"The supreme achievement of enemy propaganda would be to create disunity," President Roosevelt wrote. "Those who cry for divided efforts in an indivisible war; those who are blind to the fact that security at home may be menaced by disaster abroad; those who encourage divided counsels in this crisis; those who maliciously or stupidly lend themselves to the repetition of distortion and untruth, are serving as obliging messengers of Axis propaganda."

Further Warning

Mr. Litvinoff, renewing his plea for an Allied diversion against Germany, warned that the advantages the Axis might gain from further conquest might outweigh the reserves of armament that United Nations could accumulate.

"We have not driven them far—at the most 200 miles here and there," he said, "but it is obvious that if our strength can be increased or—which may be easier to achieve—if the German forces can be split or weakened on the Eastern front by diversion elsewhere, it will be possible to push them further back to the German frontier, to Berlin, or beyond."

The Soviet Envoy stressed that the greater the German defeat, the stronger would be the activity among the populations now subjected to Nazi rule. The benefits to be derived from administering a defeat to the Nazis now were so great, he held, as to be worth some risk.

"Complacency and the tendency to inertia arise to a certain extent out of the idea that the war is going to last a long time," he continued. "Of course it may, but this does not mean that nothing should be done to try to end it sooner. Would not the shortening of the war in itself be worth some risk?"

Lord Halifax stressed that the spring and summer of 1942 might see further setbacks, adding:

"With Us, Hope Grows"

"We have lost much and we may well lose more. That man is a fool who refuses to look the dangers squarely in the face. But unless we have lost all the qualities of which we have been rightly proud, the very dangers that confront us will bring their own remedy by the new spirit of manly might that they will breed amongst us."

"The position of ourselves and of our enemies is different. With us, hope grows; with them, fear—fear of the forces they have let loose upon themselves and fear of the merited retribution that will follow failure."

Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador, declared that the second world war became inevitable when the new order established after the first world war was scrapped by the Japanese attack on China in 1931.

Another Ship Lost

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—the Navy announced last night it had received reports that a medium sized United States freighter was torpedoed in the Caribbean Area about three weeks ago.

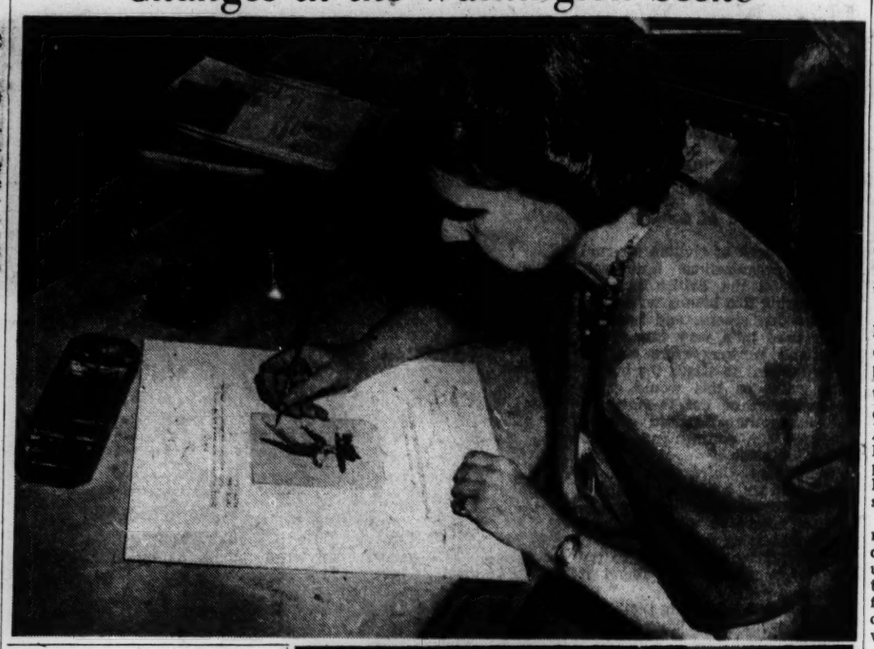
GREAT LAKES Ill., March 17 (AP) — Lieut. Commander R. A. Brown, public relations officer of the Ninth Naval District, issued the following statement concerning a recent torpedoing:

"An unnamed merchant ship was attacked by a submarine a few weeks ago somewhere in the Caribbean. She was struck in the bow by a torpedo from the submarine. After the merchant vessel was hit, the submarine came to the surface and again began firing. The sub also set up a flare apparently to view the damage he had done.

"Immediately, in the light of the flare, the merchant vessel's gun crew, commanded by Ensign Peter M. Wendt, swung into action. After firing return shots, the men on the merchant vessel's gun were positive they had landed shells on the sub.

"The submarine definitely retired from the battle. The merchant vessel remained afloat until the next day, when she had to be abandoned by her crew. Members of the crew were picked up the same day by an undisclosed vessel. One man was slightly injured. All hands were saved."

Changes in the Washington Scene



Wide World

Incidents in the Defense Setup

Each Army unit has its insignia. The coat of arms being designed by Miss Elizabeth Will Caborej will be reproduced in embroidery for the standard of the 83rd Reconnaissance Battalion. Usherette Kay George (below) escorts a visitor to the Treasury Department.

Japanese Pick Aguinaldo As The 'Quisling'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Nothing short of desperation—a desperation born out of either the natural or more probably assumed shyness of many genuine Filipino leaders to do their bidding—could have compelled the Japanese to nominate Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, as their "Quisling" in the Philippines, the office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner reports.

For the invaders know only too well, says Erreste D. Ilustre, author of the report, that Aguinaldo—like their first choices, Artemio Ricarte, the Filipino expatriate; Benigno Ramos, the Sakdalista leader, and Pio Duran, an all-out pro-Japanese mouthpiece in Manila—is, and has been for several years, a political nonentity in the Islands, whose voice and influence does not extend beyond the confines of his rococo wooden frame mansion at Kawit, Cavite, not many miles from Manila.

"Fortunately for him," the report goes on, "and unfortunately for the Filipinos, other people, particularly Americans, seemed to overestimate General Aguinaldo's political strength and hold on his people; these Americans humored him, paid him homage, and tried every device to befriend him. Almost every Governor General from Taft to Murphy paid General Aguinaldo courtesy calls as did other high ranking United States civil, Army and Navy officials.

Implacable in Stand

"All these efforts, judging from General Aguinaldo's ready acceptance of Japanese offer, seemed to be of no avail. He remains to this day as implacable as ever, implacable in his hatred for everything American.

"After he had sworn an oath of allegiance to the United States flag, the American Government, like its people, did everything in its power to make things comfortable for the Filipino war veteran. It even encouraged in some roundabout way his political ambitions; it even tolerated his vociferous pro-independence campaign. But the Filipino people would have none of him.

"This is probably due to the fact that as a political leader General Aguinaldo was and still is, to use an American expression, a flop. The greatest obstacle to his political hopes was the fact that Filipinos could not, much as they tried, forget the crimes he committed during the revolution and during the wars against Spain and the United States. The responsibility for the murders of Gen. Juan Luna, Andres Bonifacio, and other Filipino leaders was laid at his door. To all these accusations he remained noncommittal. His silence at this instance led Filipinos to believe, whether unwisely or not, in his guilt.

Generosity of People

"His people, too, have been generous to General Aguinaldo. At the instance of President Quezon, who has been his most bitter political opponent, the island Legislature voted him an annual pension.

"It will be a great disservice to the best interests of both the American and the Filipino people to put too much stress on the importance of Aguinaldo's political somersault. He, like other pro-Japanese Filipinos, is in the minority and can be considered lucky to command, if at all, 5 per cent of the total Filipino population.

"The Filipinos are resolved in one thing: in the words of Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde, they are resolved 'to prefer death to slavery.'

"Mr. Elizalde's aide, Abdon Llorente, aptly expressed the feelings of Filipinos in this country when he said: 'Filipinos will fight side by side with the American boys until the Japanese vandals and their light-hearted Filipino cohorts are driven away from the Philippines.'

"Aguinaldo or no Aguinaldo, the Filipino people have already made their choice in this struggle and this is to continue to live the American way of living."

Ex-Governor Follette Gets Army Commission

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Former Gov. Philip F. La Follette, who volunteered for war duty last December, has been commissioned a captain in the United States Army.

Army officials would not say what his duties would be or when he would report. He served one term as Governor in 1930-31 and two terms from 1934 through 1937.

Feminine Touch in Wartime Capital Includes Embroidery and Usherettes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The "feminine touch" is finding new kinds of work cut out for it in wartime Washington.

In some cases women are being hired because men are going to the Army; in others they are preferred because they can do that particular job better.

Take, for instance, the Treasury's new corps of "usherettes," who spend their days showing persons on business to the proper offices.

Outbreak of war meant that visitors to the Treasury Building had to be more closely supervised. It was almost impossible to tell who had just lost his way and who was a suspicious character.

If Secretary Morgenthau had hired boys to do the directing, there probably would have been kicks about "regimentation" and unnecessary supervision, but the girls in their gold-braided uniforms add just the right touch.

For $1,260 a year, they hover around the entrance desk and wait for pink slips showing that the visitor to be guided to such-and-such an office has produced the proper identification. Then they invite you to proceed, "right this way, please."

"And what would you do if I threw a bomb?" asked one facetious visitor the other day. "I'd run," replied the usherette.

Expanded demands of the Army for shoulder insignia and heraldic designs has brought women artists into the War Department.

The woman work under the heraldic section of the Quartermaster Corps.

Fabrication of their designs is done by seamstresses in the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot. Much of the embroidery has to be done by hand, reviving what was fast becoming a lost feminine art.

Germans Guilty of Plotting

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Charged with wartime espionage in the first such case since United States entry into the war, two German-born men today faced a possible capital penalty if convicted.

Pleading guilty yesterday to the specific charge of conspiracy to transmit information to Germany were Richard Friedrich Fruendt and Peter Franz Erich Donay.

Mr. Fruendt, a naturalized American, is an engineer who once worked on American warship designs. Mr. Donay, a German alien, is a former ship's cook who was drafted into the U. S. Army last March and had been stationed at Fort Jay, Governors Island, First Army Headquarters.

On their plea of guilty, Federal Commissioner Edward Fay held them in $25,000 bail each for grand jury action.

Assistant United States Attorney James D. Saver said the conspiracy lasted from Oct. 30, 1940, through Dec. 31, 1941, and that the prisoners if convicted could be punished by sentences "up to 30 years, or by death."

Named as co-conspirators with Mr. Fruendt and Mr. Donay were Alfred Brokhoff, now serving five years in prison on his conviction in a recent Brooklyn spy trial in which 33 persons either pleaded guilty or were convicted; Gustav William Kaercher, now serving 22 months for failure to register as an alien, and Richard Ernst Weber, now held in $25,000 bail for failing to register as an alien.

P. E. Foxworth, F. B. I. agent here, said the conspirators had used invisible ink in transmitting information on United States defense to the German Reich by means of letters addressed to mail drops in Mexico, South America, and Europe.

Teaching Democracy Women's Great Task

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 17 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt charged the women of America with the responsibility of the post-war world, saying their greatest task is the "education of our youth in the meaning of Democracy."

Addressing 500 members and guests of the U. S. Naval Academy Women's Club, Mrs. Roosevelt said that at some time in the future women may be called to man factory machinery and till farms.

She declared in her opinion American young people must be taught that Democracy is as much a crusade to them as "Nazism is to the Nazis and Communism is to the Communists . . .

"I sometimes wonder whether we put enough stress in our schools as to what Democracy is, both as a form of government and as a way of living. Democracy is a tremendous adventure because you control the kind of government you have.

"If we can keep the youth's belief in Democracy rolling throughout the war, it will mean something in winning the war and a great deal about what kind of a world we'll build after the war."

Chile Debates Action to Take In Axis Sinking

By the Associated Press

Uruguay became the third South American nation whose ships have been attacked by Axis submarines in United States waters today as the Chilean cabinet in Santiago considered what steps should be taken as a result of the sinking of the Chilean freighter Tolten.

Chile maintains diplomatic relations with the Axis but the Chilean freighter was sunk by a U-boat off New York last week while two ships of Mexico—which broke off diplomatic relations with the Axis as quickly as possible after Pearl Harbor—were permitted to pass unharmed after being challenged by German and Italian submarines.

There was no immediate explanation for this change of the Axis diplomatic pace, but Chile had an urgent cabinet meeting last night to consider the aftermath of the first Chilean war loss in the light of its maintenance of relations with Berlin, Tokyo and Rome.

Meanwhile Uruguay's Foreign Minister Alberto Guani announced that the Uruguayan merchant ship Montevideo, formerly the Italian Adamello, had been torpedoed off Jeremie in Haitian waters and that some of the 31 members of the crew had been rescued. He said he had no further details.

In reprisal for the sinking, the Uruguayan Government ordered seizure of the interned German ship Tacoma. This 8,268-ton vessel was the supply ship for the German Pocket Battleship Admiral Graf Spee, destroyed off Montevideo by Hitler's orders after being defeated by British cruisers in December, 1939. The Tacoma has been at Montevideo ever since.

Was Sixth Victim

The sinking was the sixth suffered by South American nations in the current U-boat drive. Four Brazilian and the Chilean ship have gone down since Feb. 15. Uruguay already has severed diplomatic relations with the Axis.

Argentina, the only American republic besides Chile to remain on speaking terms with the Axis, was quick to express sympathies to the Santiago Government over the loss of the Tolten about 30 miles outside New York Harbor with only two of the 29 crew members reported rescued.

While the Argentines were closely studying the Chilean diplomatic steps in the making, speculation arose as to why Mexican ships were spared by the Axis in view of the Avila Camacho Administration's strong non-belligerent alliance with the United States.

The latest brush between a Mexican vessel and Axis U-boats was described after the ship arrived at Tampico. The crew of this tanker—name withheld—said they were first stopped at night a half day out of New York but allowed to proceed upon giving their Mexican nationality and destination and the evidence that the ship was empty.

The submarine skipper, speaking German-accented English, directed them to a course 50 miles eastward—out to sea—to avoid "difficulties."

On this course the ship was stopped in daytime by a submarine believed to be Italian just outside the Gulf of Mexico and southeast of the Bahamas.

Allowed to Pass

Speaking precise Spanish, the commander said: "Pass, but let this be the last time."

The other Mexican ship which was challenged but passed soon after leaving New York was the former German liner Orinoco, one of the dozen Axis ships seized by the Mexican Government a year ago in the ports of Tampico and Veracruz at a time when several American Republics were taking action against Axis shipping stalled by war in their harbors.

The Orinoco, still damaged by the sabotage inflicted by her German crew during the seizure, limped home for further repairs some time before the story of the twice-challenged tanker came to light yesterday.

The sinking of the Chilean ship followed the loss of at least four Brazilian ships to submarines since Brazil broke off relations with the Axis late in January in accord with the recommendation for breaking which was adopted by the Conference of American Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro in January.

After the fourth Brazilian loss was announced and another Brazilian ship was declared too long overdue in port, rioting developed in Rio against Axis properties and nationals and spread to many other cities.

The other South American country most vitally affected so far by U-boat warfare is Venezuela, which was forced to suspend oil carrier service between the mainland and the Dutch refinery Isle of Aruba because of concerted U-boat action offshore last month.

Among the Central American nations, which are all at war against the Axis, Panama has suffered the loss of several ships flying its flag while in service of other United Nations.

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Churchill to Stress Hong Kong Atrocities As War Drive Spur

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's view that the report on Japanese atrocities at Hong Kong will go far to strengthen Britain's determination to intensify the war effort was disclosed today with publication of a letter he wrote to Sir Patrick Hannon, Conservative Member of Parliament from Birmingham.

It was in response to a resolution passed by the Midlands group of MP's who appealed for a greater effort in the war.

"For this reason," the Prime Minister wrote, "the fullest publicity was given the Foreign Secretary's statement and I shall not fail to do my part to stress once again the dangers confronting civilization and the necessity for full concentration upon the war effort in any further appeal which I may feel it my duty to make."

The report on Japanese atrocities at Hong Kong was made to the House of Commons by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

English Lifeboat Crew Kept Intact For Fine Record

CROMER, Norfolk, England, March 17 (AP)—Calls to arms for seven hardy seamen of the 15-man Cromer lifeboat crew have been rescinded in answer to public clamor that the team which has rescued more shipwrecked mariners than any other in England be kept intact.

The argument of this proud little town, taken up by the English press, was that other men may be given the job of taking lives but the Cromer crew should continue to save them.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service, realizing that he would have a storm to contend with if the men were taken from their jobs, announced there was no danger of their being called in the near future.

In two years of war the Cromer crew has rescued 600 persons. Cromer is 250 miles across the North Sea from Germany.

Sideglances in Washington: Playing Biddle as Axis Turns

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Middle ground: Object of considerable criticism recently for his too liberal treatment of "fifth columnists" in California and elsewhere, Attorney General Francis Biddle has become known in Washington as:

"Biddle-of-the-road."

The little men?: The Byrd Committee was insistingly trying to find out last week whose idea it was to spend more than $500,000 building an information center on the park across Pennsylvania Avenue from the Willard Hotel.

"Whose idea was it? yours or the President's?" Senator Harry F. Byrd asked Lowell Mellett, head of the Office of Government Reports.

"I believe it was the President's," Mr. Mellett answered.

But that didn't satisfy veteran Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, who's been a friend of the Administration only off and on.

"Who gave the President that idea?" he inquired. "That's the guy we ought to talk to."

Another Day: When Mrs. Roosevelt went down her list of social engagements at her press conference yesterday she included a full program for today.

"Isn't that your wedding anniversary?" queried a reporter.

The President's wife looked puzzled for a minute, then replied, "So it is." She couldn't tell the number, either, until she had counted back to 1905, when she and her distant cousin were married in the presence of President Theodore Roosevelt.

Class in America: One of the first persons to befriend Madame Litvinoff when she arrived in this country with her ambassador husband a few months ago was Moe Berg, Boston's scholarly baseball player and inter-American good will ambassador.

Without knowing much about American travel customs, the Soviet Ambassador's wife had seated herself in a Pullman but had bought only a coach ticket.

Mr. Berg gave her his ticket and reservation.

Explaining Iowa: Senators' wives are usually seen but not heard.

Not so Mrs. Guy M. Gillette, wife of the senior Senator from Iowa, who this week dispatched a strong reprimand to H. V. Kaltenborn for his radio characterization of Iowa's attitude toward the war as "complacency."

Mrs. Gillette told Mr. Kaltenborn to count the number of Iowans who have been fatalities in this war, the number of defense bonds sold, the number of enlistments and some other defense contributions.

"You won't find weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth," she told him. "Iowa will never show her wounded or broken heart while there is work to be done."

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Allies Closing Gap in Air in Far East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, March 17—Signs are beginning to multiply that shortage in aircraft, which has been an important contributing cause to Allied defeats in the Far East, is at last being remedied. The fact that the steady advance of the Japanese in Burma has slowed down, if it has not been completely halted, since the capture of Rangoon a week ago, tends to support these signs.

According to Air Marshal Sir Richard Peirse, who was recently moved from the command of the Allied Air Force in the Southwest Pacific under Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell to the command of the Allied Air Forces in India, the American Air Forces, which contributed much to the defense of Java, both in bombing and fighting, could have been a decisive factor if reinforcements had come in time.

He described how the Americans, the Australians and the Dutch—the latter hampered by a lack of modern equipment—were fighting throughout a rearguard action. When Java fell, he said, not one airplane that could fly was left. He also paid tribute to the exploits of the American volunteer group in Burma who with the RAF accounted for over 200 enemy aircraft.

Talks of Offensive

He said that every effort was being made to develop the air defense of India along modern lines in that the conception of offensive action was playing a prominent part.

Big reinforcements of aircraft in the latest type are steadily arriving from America and American and British Air Staffs are co-operating to co-ordinate all efforts in India.

The defeat in Java was attributed by General Wavell to the slowness in bringing up reinforcements. It was a race against time, he said. The race was lost by four or five weeks.

"Japan moved quicker than we hoped and reinforcements arrived later than we expected." He asked that judgment be suspended until the full story is available. The authorities are fully alive to the reasons for the failure in that area and were doing their best to remedy it.

Not Ready for War

"We were not ready for war in the Far East," he said. "We could only have held our own by taking forces from places more immediately threatened. When the urgent call came in Malaya, circumstances compelled the use of troops insufficiently trained, or not trained for the particular form of warfare in the thick jungles."

General Wavell described the loss of Rangoon and a large part of Lower Burma as a more serious blow in some respects than the loss of Singapore, bringing the war closer to India and threatening communications with the Chinese. He said it was much the same story of the Allied reinforcements arriving late, and even so, insufficiently trained.

"Mistakes were committed both in the preparations and in the actual fighting, while the enemy employed skillful tactics," he said. "Resistance would continue in Burma to the full extent of the resources. Every effort is being made to open fresh lines of communication to compensate for the loss of Rangoon."

Many Choices for Japan

The Japanese have a wide choice of objectives, but General Wavell had little doubt that they would endeavor to push their advance in upper Burma to cut the link with China and to obtain bases from which to threaten India.

Turning to the defense of India General Wavell said there would be the closest co-operation between sea, land and air services.

The building up of a strong air force in Northeast India which would attack as well as defend would be one of the chief means of defending India.

More airdromes are being built, more reinforcements are arriving. Every preparation was being made to meet the threat of a Japanese seaborne expedition. The intention was to meet the possibility of invasion by mobility of attack rather than by defensive lines. Mobile reserves would be used to move rapidly to any threatened points to attack the enemy. In the defense against air attack the position is improving almost daily, he added.

Finally, he said that Japan was operating on an enormous front. Its supplies of essential materials of war were limited. Its manufacturing capacity to replace aircraft was small compared with the resources of its enemies. There was a circle of mighty nations round it.

Despite its successes, he said, Japan must know that it is doomed if the United Nations are steadfast and hold together.

Associated Press

Sir Richard Peirse

British Air Marshal in command of the Royal Air Forces in India, who reports air reinforcements arriving in India to oppose any Japanese invasion attempt.

New Zealand Uses New Way For Fire Bombs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealanders have changed their tactics of fighting fire bombs as the result of elaborate tests made here and are adopting the Russian method of dousing them with water.

Earlier work of civilian air-raid defense organizations here was modeled on the British practice of attacking fire bombs with sand and wooden scoops, and possibly water used in a very fine spray.

Defense workers were warned on no account to attack the bombs with water as this would cause an explosion of the thermite in the magnesium-thermite bombs used for fire setting and would widen the blaze.

Then Fire Chief Woolley of Wellington and a newsman learned that the Russians were extinguishing fire bombs by grabbing them early and tossing them into buckets of water. They determined to try the Soviet method and found it worked.

Next they tried hosing the bomb and it went out. They tossed buckets of water on it and found this caused a face-high flare-up but no explosion, and also that two or three buckets put out the blaze. They attacked it with handpumps and again marked up success.

In fact, they established that even modern inventiveness has not been able to provide fire with armor against its old enemy water.

In the experiments, which finally were conducted before Prime Minister Peter Fraser, a national conference of fire chiefs meeting to study ways of fighting fire raids, and many citizens, several things were established. These were:

1. The fire bomb looks and sounds much worse than it is and that, if the bomb is caught in the first few minutes, its defeat is certain.
2. This protection need not be great; a pair of gloves, an old hat, even a handkerchief will do.
3. Water in any form is detrimental to the bomb, and further, water will extinguish the surrounding blaze as well as the bomb which no other method will do.
4. Even if a bomb explodes, the explosion is not at all terrifying, unless the bomb happens to be one of the rare missiles with an explosive head.
5. Anyone can deal with them.

At the same time, tests have shown sand is not efficient in dealing with the bomb which continues to glow under the sand for some minutes. Moreover, the sand will not extinguish the fire set by the bomb, which water does.

How did the British come to be astray in their plans for dealing with incendiaries? One theory here is that the earlier fire bombs contained a larger amount of thermite than was used later and that the practice of forbidding water was adopted at that stage. But whatever the reason it is established that, caught within two minutes, no bomb can resist water.

Family Antiaircraft Team

Wide World

Typifies British All-Out Effort

Bombardier Doble (front) and his two sons, Gunner Fred Doble (center) and Lance-Bombardier Leslie Doble (rear), are members of the same antiaircraft gun team in London. The two brothers shown here helping their father load a shell for practice firing seldom saw each other before the war because of different occupations. Now they work, eat, and sleep together.

British Clothes Ration Saves Labor and Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 17—A cut of 25 per cent in the British clothing ration announced here today adds to the growing list of further sacrifices demanded of the British people in the "austerity" drive.

Instead of the existing 66 coupons allowed each person annually, 60 coupons will have to last 14 months beginning June 1. Extra coupons will still be allowed to children and industrial workers.

The new cut will therefore be hardest on office workers, professional classes, dwellers at home and the well-to-do, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Hugh Dalton, told a press conference here this morning.

The number of coupons required for different clothes items remains the same—a man's suit, 26 coupons; shirt, five; socks, three; woman's wool dress, 11; cotton dress, seven; pair of stockings, two; shoes, five.

Heavy Burden on Shipping

Mr. Dalton pointed out that the new clothing economy was necessitated mainly by the claims on shipping and the need for transferring clothing workers to war factories. An extra 50,000 clothes workers will now be released for more important work. An order prohibiting unnecessary pockets, trouser turnups on men's suits, and double-breasted jackets will be issued shortly.

With spring just around the corner and winter wear almost due for a rest, the new cuts do not seem quite so irksome. But the British have clearly to prepare to face a situation approaching clothing hardship by next winter. One consolation is that the British, unlike the Germans, can still get good quality clothes and footwear.

Similarly the warmer days ahead take some of the edge off the coal rationing just announced. There have been difficulties in some localities already this winter in obtaining coal, and delivery to households is now to be restricted to hundredweights for the next three weeks.

Fish Hard to Obtain

The Food Minister, Lord Woolton's warning at Manchester yesterday which suggested a coming cut in the already meager 1s. 2d. worth of butcher's meat allowed each person weekly causes much more concern.

For although many folk will agree with Lord Woolton that meat could conceivably be largely dispensed with, harassed housewives answer, "Yes, but what else can we give the family?" For fish is as difficult to obtain as ever, and poultry is too costly and too scarce.

Green vegetables are in severe shortage just now after the hard winter. Carrots and roots are plentiful, but the glory of the carrot has been somewhat dimmed in many households by Government over boosting of its omni-utilitarianism.

Bread Not Rationed

Britons still recognize their advantage over other European countries in having no bread rationing. Nevertheless the seriousness of the food situation has been stressed by the Duke of Norfolk, Undersecretary of Agriculture.

"Next winter the subsistence of every child in this island will depend very largely on the dairy farmers," the Duke told Yorkshire farmers.

Countless minor stringencies and inconveniences—the growing difficulty of repair and maintenance of even minimum machinery of everyday household life—no one to fix the vacuum cleaner, no replacements for the radio, and a long list of other frustrations—refute the assumption in some parts of the world that the British today, still only 20 odd miles away from the Germans, are having a soft time.

Reds Claim Taking Key Point In Battle of Staraya Russa

By the Associated Press

Tuesday, March 17

The Russians claim today to have tightened the noose further around the trapped German 16th Army in the Staraya Russa sector by seizing a key point on a heights overlooking the battlefield.

Moscow dispatches identify the point only as "N" and say it had been one of the strongest centers of German resistance. The captured stronghold may be the ancient walled city of Novgorod, on the north shore of Lake Ilmen, one of the main anchors of German defense.

In the Donets Basin hard fighting continues with the expected recapture of Kharkov, the Russian "Pittsburgh," still to take place. One Soviet dispatch from the battle area said the fighting was developing first in favor of one side and then of the other.

In the Crimea, a bulletin from Adolf Hitler's field headquarters says Russian attacks on the Kerch Peninsula, gateway to the oil fields of the Caucasus, have collapsed against German-Rumanian resistance. The Nazi communiqué says the Russians suffered heavy losses in repeated unsuccessful attacks on other sectors of the long front, where an early spring thaw has given way to fresh snowstorms and bitter cold ranging as low as 30 degrees below zero.

Meanwhile, the Germans hinted at a possible new land offensive against the Allies' Arctic supply route to Russia when it was announced that mountain-trained shock troops had carried out successful operations in Lapland against the extreme northern flank of the Russian armies. Lapland is the northernmost sector of Finland, and its border is only 50 miles from Murmansk, receiving port for sea-borne supplies from Britain.

The Soviet Information Bureau announced that the Red Air Force held an edge of almost four to one in fighting last week. In the period of March 8 to 14, 215 German planes were said to have been destroyed, against 57 for the Soviets.

Hitler Struts His 'Own Army'

BERN, Switzerland, March 17 (AP)—The belief that Adolf Hitler has taken the long-expected step of advancing his personal SS (Schutzstaffel or Elite Guard) to equality with Germany's other three armed services—Army, Navy and Airforce—was advanced by the Berlin Correspondent of the Newspaper Neue Zürcher Zeitung following his observation of Sunday's war memorial services in the German capital.

"The important fact was that for the first time the SS came forward as an independent unit of the German military organization," the correspondent wrote. He emphasized this fact rather than the Führer's speech in which Hitler promised a German victory over Russia "this summer" rather than in the spring.

"The ceremony constituted official acknowledgment of the fact the SS is an independent body, sharing equal rights with the Army, Navy and Airforce. This is undoubtedly of great importance and carries much weight."

The Cologne Zeitung also referred to the Guards of Honor at the services for the war victims as "four units—the Army, Navy, Airforce and SS."

If the correspondent's observations are borne out, recognition of the SS as an equal unit would mean that Hitler's personal body-guards, who are recruited from Nazi Party forces, may advance to a position of directing the entire war effort.

Ascendancy of the SS would, in turn, mean a further increase of the influence over the armed services of Heinrich Himmler and his Gestapo, which is closely connected with the SS.

The old army clique, composed principally of professional soldiers with few natural political leanings, has steadily opposed development of the Nazi Elite Guard Corps as a unit of the armed forces. When the Russian winter campaign bogged down, Field Marshal Walter von Reichenau and other high officers resigned and Hitler took over personal command.

He began, in his orders of the day, to distinguish between the forces, addressing them to the "Army and the SS."

The SS has marched in celebrations in Berlin as bodyguard units. They have been fighting as separate forces in Russia, although coupled with Regular Army regiments.

Reports from Berlin said SS units alone made up the force which held Rostov last fall while regular Army troops withdrew, but this was said to be an isolated instance.

Canada Bars Civilian Trucks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The civilian use of mechanical transport has been further restricted in Canada. A new order issued by the Department of Munitions and Supply forbids the manufacture of any more trucks for civilian use. All trucks manufactured in Canadian factories are to be designed for use by the armed forces.

The order from the control board of the Munitions Department points out that there are 225,000 or more trucks in civilian use in the country and if these are kept in good condition they will amply answer civilian needs especially if co-operation of truck owners is obtained to eliminate empty or half-empty runs.

Canadian motor vehicle factories since the early days of the war have been making an increasingly effective contribution to the Allied cause. Mechanical vehicles of various types including universal carriers, trucks, and Bren gun carriers have been shipped to various theaters of the war. The United Nations now need the entire truck manufacturing facilities of these plants.

The announcement from the Munitions Department noted that private motor vehicle dealers "are co-operating fully to meet the drastic restrictions of motor vehicle control and are combining their energies to further the war effort.

Meanwhile a wide and intensive campaign for the salvage of rubber is urged by the Department. The Govenment salvage office is buying everything made of rubber "from hot water bottles to children's toys." Recently the Government announced the formation of a corporation for the manufacture of synthetic rubber which when the plants are in operation will turn out about 35,000 long tons of rubber annually.

Germany Gets French Autos

NEW YORK (CBS)—An agreement has been signed by Vichy according to which 85 per cent of the French motor car production is handed over to the German authorities, Radio Brazzaville in Free French Africa reported in a recent broadcast.

The radiocast added that the other 15 per cent is supposed to stay in France but actually it is devoted to the full use of the German High Command and all these cars are used by the Army of Occupation for their own transport to the Spanish frontier and Mediterranean ports.

"It is estimated," said the radiocast, "that the French factories supply the Germans with a yearly output of 38,000 motor vehicles. The Renault and Matford factories alone, which recently have been raided by the Royal Air Force, used to provide them with 2,000 lorries every month. These figures amply justify the offensive undertaken by the Royal Air Force against the German war production in France."

British Units Raid Rhodes

ALEXANDRIA, March 17 (AP)—The combined British naval-air raid on the Italian island of Rhodes in the Dodecanese which was announced yesterday in London was disclosed in further detail here today in a dispatch which was delayed.

British light naval forces, it was stated, sailed up to Rhodes in the Eastern Mediterranean early March 15 and poured shells into harbor, dock, and manufacturing facilities.

The rain of shells struck just as the Royal Air Force closed in with a co-ordinated bombing of airdromes on the large island of the Dodecanese off the Turkish Coast.

The operation apparently caught the Axis defenders by surprise because shore batteries did not open up until the furious 15-minute British naval bombardment was finished. Even then coastal defense fire was described as weak.

The British said the full extent of damage was not determined immediately because of the darkness, but they said the harbor front was raked thoroughly.

Only during the last two or three minutes of the fleet's bombardment did the Axis defenders, presumed to be mostly Italians, get into action with return fire. Shells could be seen looping high into the air and smashing into the water.

But the fire was erratic and did nothing but raise a few geysers. Not a single hit was scored. When it had completed its task, the fleet turned and made for friendly waters. It was thought the Italians and Germans would retaliate by bombing the fleet on the way home, but not a solitary Axis plane approached.

Italian Non-Coms To Serve Till 70

NEW YORK, March 17 (CBS)—The British radio states that Premier Mussolini has issued a new order according to which Italian non-commissioned officers who were recalled to the colors now will be obliged to serve until they reach 70 years of age.

'Navy' Is Chocolate Soldier

LONDON, March 17 (AP) — A one-man ship, constituting captain, crew, navigator, propellor, and ship's orchestra, was the subject of a story of cool courage released today by the Air Ministry News Service.

The "ship" was RAF Squadron Leader J. C. Carver, whose Spitfire was damaged in a dogfight at 15,000 feet over the English Channel. Squadron Leader Carver radioed his mates, "Now I'm in a jam," and plopped into the sea near the Channel islands.

At 3 a. m. yesterday a destroyer found him bobbing cheerily along in a tiny rubber boat on the pitching Channel, alternately singing about mother's apple pie and blowing on a little tin whistle.

"What did you pick me up for? I'm o. k. I've got my course set for Portland Bill," the squadron leader told his rescuers, mentioning a point of land jutting out from the English south coast. "I'd have been there by daylight anyway."

The destroyer's navigator checked up. Squadron Leader Carver was on his course, five miles from his destination. Since March 13 he had drifted up and down the Channel with each successive tide. But steadily paddling with his hands, he had made four miles in a straight line.

He had a chocolate ration for food, a bottle of water and he found the tin whistle in his pocket.

"I whistled," he related, "and I sang. I sang a song about mother's apple pie because I got rather tired of chocolate."

Silent Sentries On 24-Hour Alert

WILMINGTON, Del., March 17 (AP)—Silent sentries, many times more efficient than men in storm, fog and darkness, are guarding miles of wire fence enclosing many of the nation's war-production plants, the du Pont Company disclosed today.

They're robots.

Six months of tests have proved the new sentry system the most efficient yet devised, the company said, with the robots "hearing" a person's whisper or the snip of a wire-cutter and passing these warning sounds instantly to a watchman at his post or to a central guard station inside the plant.

"The acoustic fence" apparatus has the effect of multiplying by many times the number of guards on duty in adverse weather and at night when guards would have to be placed almost elbow to elbow to provide protection, du Pont engineers said.

The robot sentinels can keep an alert 24-hour watch over fences often 15 or 20 miles long, they explained, enabling the human guard to hear what is going on for several miles along the line and to tell instantly the location of any disturbance.

Four Allied Gunboats Now in Chinese Navy

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, March 17

The United States gunboat Tutuila and three British gunboats were handed over formally to the Chinese Navy on the broad Yangtze today and the grateful nation immediately renamed the warships in terms complimentary to their allies.

The Tutuila, scarred by Japanese bombs July 30, 1941, became the Meiyuan, meaning "of American origin."

Special War Honors Awarded by Navy

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The Navy announced yesterday that Lieut. Commander Chester C. Smith, of Boise, Idaho, had been awarded a Gold Star, the equivalent of a second Navy Cross, on the basis of battle reports crediting his submarine with sinking eight enemy vessels.

Commander Smith had received the Navy Cross last Feb. 27 for earlier reported successes. No details of the actions involving the sinking of the eight ships were given out. The formal award of the Gold Star declared that Commander Smith was receiving it for "outstanding and continued and successful actions against the enemy."

At the same time, the Navy disclosed the award of the Navy Cross to these other submarine commanders:

Lieut. Commanders, Lucius H. Chappell, of Columbus, Ga., and Theodore C. Aylward, of Hyde Park, Cincinnati, Ohio, for "a specially meritorious conduct during actions with the enemy."

A Navy Cross also was awarded to Lieut. Commander C. M. Wassell of Little Rock, Ark., for "courageous action and devotion to duty in the successful evacuation of wounded under his charge from Java under extremely hazardous and trying conditions."

Swedish Cross Given To Finn Marshal

STOCKHOLM, March 17 (AP)—Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf left last night for Finland, where he will confer upon Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim the Knighthood of the Great Cross of Swords Order.

The decoration is awarded rarely. The last time it was conferred was on Napoleon III in 1861.

Field Marshal Mannerheim is commander of the Finnish Government forces.

Bataan's West Pointers Send Academy Greeting

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 7 (AP)—To the United States Military Academy came this greeting from Bataan yesterday as the Academy observed its 140th birthday anniversary: "The sons of West Point on Bataan join me in renewed pledges of loyalty to our Alma Mater on its 140th anniversary."

The message was signed by Maj. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright.

Who Bombed Milas? Turkish Government Opens Investigation

ANKARA, Turkey, March 17 (AP)—Turkish authorities opened an inquiry today into the bombing by unidentified aircraft of Milas, near the Turkish, west coast, in which two persons were killed and one wounded.

Three planes on the night of March 15 appeared over Milas, dropped flares and then released 15 bombs on the town and its outskirts.

[The British announced yesterday in Cairo that their bombers and warships on the night of March 15 attacked the Italian Island of Rhodes, 70 miles south of Milas.]

Keel of Destroyer Laid In Five Minutes' Time

ORANGE, Texas, March 17 (AP)—Capt. Harry B. Hird got right to the point in his speech at the launching of the destroyer Charles Ausburne. "Let's not stop driving rivets and welding seams to ask each other why the Navy doesn't get over there and blow up Tokyo. Let's give the Navy the ships to do the job."

It seems the men already had the idea. They didn't give either the Captain or the launching much house. They were busy laying the keel for another destroyer—a job they completed in the startling time of five minutes.

Americans to Speed Australian Production

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 17

American lend-lease officials newly arrived in Australia are under instructions to help speed up war production there and improve Australia's transportation, informed sources said yesterday.

The group of officials is headed by W. S. Wasserman, Philadelphia business consultant and investment banker with international experience. Mr. Wasserman was adviser to the American delegation to the International Labor Office convention at Geneva in 1937.

Other purposes of the group, it was said, are to help facilitate the distribution of planes, tanks, and other munitions and to arrange for shipment to the United States of raw materials of which this country has a shortage.

Red Cross Speeds Relief to Areas In Tornado Path

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The American Red Cross dispatched 50 disaster workers into Southern and Midwestern States today to direct aid for victims of widespread tornadoes and called 100 Red Cross nurses to duty in the affected areas.

Relief headquarters were established in Memphis, Tenn., with Nat C. Wilson of the Washington staff in charge. Assisting him were Glen E. Whisler, Frank Curtiss, and Mrs. Edith McAlister. In charge of nursing activities were Miss Marguerite Wales and Miss Virginia Elliman.

The Memphis Red Cross Chapter telegraphed National Headquarters that a caravan carrying 15 doctors and 20 nurses had left for the Grenada, Miss., area.

The tornado struck a 600-mile-long strip in six Southern and Midwestern States but its full force centered in the northwestern part of Mississippi, mostly a rural section with only a few scattered cities. This region was without communication for several hours in many places. Torrential rains followed the high winds, washing out many roads.

Millions of dollars of property damage was caused by the storm; some 900 casualties and 123 fatalities were reported. The high winds caused destruction in western Kentucky and Tennessee, south-central and north-central Indiana, east-central Illinois, west-central Missouri, as well as Mississippi.

Two Bombers Crash With 14 Fatalities

PENDLETON, Ore., March 17 (AP)—Army salvage crews attempted today to carry shattered sections of two Flying Fortresses from the mountains on which they smashed yesterday, killing 14 Army aviators.

Wreckage from one of the four-motored Boeing bombers, which hit a Blue Mountain peak 20 miles south of here while on a flight from the Pendleton air base, was strewn over a mile-wide canyon.

The other bomber, also from the Pendleton field, plowed into a wooded slope near Goven Field, Boise, Idaho, while circling for a landing.

There was little to salvage from the Blue Mountain crash as the plane apparently hit a 3500-foot peak at full speed.

At the Boise crash one wing and one motor were destroyed by fire, but the rest of the plane possibly was salvagable.

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FM Radio Faces Suspension In Development During War

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

War is monstrous, many will agree, if only for the constructive and superior things that must be shelved while, sometimes, adaptations of them are speeded into production for the war effort. This melancholy thought occurs to us particularly in connection with frequency modulation, or FM radio.

This boon to the ear, sometimes called "staticless" radiocasting, has been set back, doubtless for the duration, virtually on the eve of its general acceptance by the listening public. There are unquestionably applications of FM being made in the military field where its staticless qualities are undoubtedly of distinct advantage. And that is as it should be.

It will now take years probably for the listening public to discover what it has been missing through the temporary shelving of the art.

Art in Suspension

This is not to say that FM will not continue. It will, but probably in a balanced state. There certainly will not be many more stations and listeners added to the present group, and, perhaps, not any less. Thus the art will wait in suspension until peace unleashes the set manufacturers again.

The Yankee Network, a pioneer in FM and the first radiocast organization to build a set of studios exclusively for FM radiocasting (to be opened this week), has been transmitting a series of fine concerts by local musicians from the new auditorium of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company in Boston. During one of the intermissions recently in these concerts Miss Ruth Moss, a Yankee Network staff member, interviewed a group of prominent musicians. They had listened to the FM concert over the air from an FM audition room.

The group consisted of Alfred H. Meyer, Dean of the Boston University College of Music; Heinrich Gebhard, composer and pianist; William Haddon, Director of the Federal Music Project; George Laurent, Conductor of the Flute Players' Club and first flutist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Yves Chardon, cellist with the Boston Symphony; and Malcolm Holmes, Conductor of the orchestra for Wellesley, Radcliffe, and Harvard Colleges. Their comments were highly complimentary concerning the quality of FM.

Mr. Laurent, for instance, who was listening to FM for the first time: "I think it is surprising to hear the tone come from the instrument so natural, and at the same time there is no forcing in the quality and volume, and the instruments are really expressive of the art. As for the cello, that comes out without being too large tone . . . and the basses don't sound principally like a drum."

Mr. Chardon, who plays the cello, and who also was listening to FM for the first time: "As I heard it tonight it is absolutely perfect, and I had the impression of being in the hall where the music was played."

Voice Seemed to be Present

Dean Meyer: "My first impression . . . that of the speaking voice . . . was that the voice was actually present in the room rather than coming out of a box somewhere . . . and that, I believe, is unique with FM. Then that same feeling might be extended to the rest of the strings . . . the whole orchestra . . . you feel as though you were in the room with the orchestra. The feeling of spaciousness, which is missed in many a receiver, I found very definitely in this broadcast over FM."

Mr. Holmes: "It seems to me that the broadcast tonight was a revelation in depth. I can go farther than Dean Meyer . . . it seems to me that there is almost a fourth dimension here. That not only the individual voice was absolutely apparent . . . where on an ordinary radio, shall we say, it is hard to distinguish one voice from another . . . you could follow the middle two voices if you were so inclined. Also there was extreme depth to the picture. It was not as if it were thrown against a flat screen, but there is a fourth dimension."

Mr. Gebhard, a concert pianist: "It seems to me that the many fine shadings, the mere dynamics, come out finer than on the standard radio. You might say the many deviations between pianissimo and mezzo-piano alone; therefore, in all other gradations, it seems to me, come out still more naturally, still more true, and, of course, the highest notes as well as the lowest notes, are heard much better than they ever were heard before. Also, for brilliancy it shows still the tremendous possibilities and, as everyone has said, it is very much as if you were actually in the room itself."

Mass Production of Planes Paced by Speed Research

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the fact that "freezing" of certain types of military planes may occur in order to assure mass production, the fact is that in airplane plants, in the experimental laboratories of the United States Army Air Force, and in the workrooms of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, research is still going on to assure the air supremacy of the United States.

The "terrible surprises" promised the Axis by Col. John H. Jouett, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, represent the products of research. And it is not as many may think the complete changeover of airplane types but rather bettering each component of a plane or engine so that the end result is an all-over improvement.

Thus, while many standard types of planes are coming off the production lines, the researchers and engineers in the laboratories are working generally from two to 10 years ahead of those products.

Confined to Cold Facts

Before any new and more useful—or more lethal—airplane can roll off the line, thousands of hours of designing and production engineering must be invested in laborious and routine research. Hence, there is little romance in the actual researcher's job. He generally isn't heard of until a new and improved type begins to roll off the lines. His work is confined to cold facts, figures and logarithms. Although visualizing the desires for greater speeds, heavier armaments and longer ranges, his designs must conform to the practical demands of the production line.

The work of the researcher is, however, of paramount importance. It was just such work, for instance, which produced the modern American heavy-range bomber, probably the best of its type in the world. It was the staff of the N. A. C. A. which developed the laminar flow wing, a great contribution which increased a plane's speed by reducing its drag. Then there was the supercharger which permits American planes to operate at increasingly higher altitudes.

Researches, for instance, may concern themselves with flutter and vibration problems. Some are busy with the development of high-lift devices — improved flaps, boundary layer controls, and slots. While these are on almost every modern plane, improved forms are sure to appear on the newer planes.

Busy on Engine Power

Other laboratory technicians are working on engines. Power for military craft has jumped from 1,000 horsepower to 2,000 horsepower within 10 years. Plans now call for the 3,000-horsepower goal.

It is also likely that new engine types will be developed employing rocket propulsion principles. From a research standpoint this type of propulsion is in its infancy.

Reduction of gross weight is another problem that is being attacked—and through two directions. One method seeks it by means of a more efficient use of materials. This is done mostly by the trial-and-error method. Materials which seem to contribute nothing to strength and which combine functions of other materials are being rapidly eliminated.

The other method of reducing plane weight is by the substitution of materials of lighter but equal strength. Aluminum, steel, magnesium, and wood, the latter often combined with plastics, are the structural materials generally used. Work is now proceeding on the development of stronger and better alloys and combinations. New materials, such as beryllium, are also being investigated.

Makes Own Seats

Trans-Canada Air Lines is now manufacturing seats for its own planes, since manufacturers are busy on war orders. These new seats have all the deep-cushioned comfort and reclining features of the original seats and are 18 pounds lighter than the old type. The Department of Transport tested and approved this new seat before manufacture of them commenced.

Appeals Court Affirms Redcaps' Tips Wages

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 17 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed a Federal Court ruling that tips to Union Station redcaps constitute wages.

Station redcaps, who carry luggage for passengers, sued the Terminal Railway Company for $148,395.12 in back wages. They argued tips did not constitute wages.

The company countered it had required the men to keep records of their tips and that in every instance they received more than the minimum prescribed under the Wage-Hour Law.

A similar decision was handed down at the same time in a case involving St. Louis redcaps. Such suits have been filed throughout the country.

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Glamour of Old River Packets Revived

Wide World

The Golden Eagle Back in Service

Sunk a year ago near Chester, Ill., the craft has been raised and put in shape for river cruises this summer.

Mississippi River Packet to Cruise Again

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tourabouts

The Golden Eagle, old river packet, once again is getting up steam for a journey down the Mississippi River. Scheduled to cast its moorings on April 25 from St. Louis, the old paddle-wheeler will make the leisurely river voyage to Muscle Shoals, Ala., and return.

Now that ocean cruising is impossible for duration of the war owners of the Golden Eagle anticipate a brisk demand from spring and summer vacationists who still want to spend their holidays on the water.

About a year ago the Golden Eagle hit an underwater dyke near Chester, Ill., and finally sank. Attempts to salvage the old steamer were almost given up, but one day the Mississippi surged upward enough to lift the 50-year-old boat off the sandbar upon which it had been resting.

The sternwheeler soon was repaired and now is in the process of having a fresh coat of paint. Her two owners, Capt. William (Buck) Leyhe and Capt. Henry Leyhe are anxious to take the old craft down the "river" once more for, despite her age, the captains feel there still is plenty of power in that rear paddle.

Camping Is Helpful

At the 32nd annual convention of the American Camping Association recently held in Minneapolis, Minn., it was pledged by the organizatioon to help the American and Canadian Governments carry out any programs designed to build healthy and resourceful boys and girls for today and for the world of tomorrow.

The scope of camping, it was pointed out, is something that has roots in the earliest traditions of American pioneering, with its emphasis upon self-reliance. In addressing the group the Association's new President, Taylor Statten, of Toronto, said that camping is more than just a "back to nature" movement. It is a deep-seated tradition which can do more than any other single thing to counteract the detrimental effects of the so-called "skyscraper" influence in crowded urban centers. And it is to enable everyone to enjoy the benefits of camping, he said, that the tremendously varied facilities of the American Camping Associatioon are made available, working with any organization interested in camping.

Azalea Trail Blooms

Mobile's (Ala.) 17-mile Azalea Trail has started to bloom and from now until the last of April these colorful flowers will present a floral display unequaled anywhere else in the South. These azaleas range in color from pure white to vivid crimson, pale orchid to deep purple, delicate pink to cerise; in size from 100-year old trees as much as 30 feet high and 170 feet in circumference, to dwarf bushes used principally for flower-bed borders. So thick are the blossoms that not a leaf nor a branch can be seen through the radiant panoply of flowers.

One of the beauty spots along the Azalea Trail is the Bellingrath Gardens. Thousands of azaleas line the many boxwood bordered walks that wind over the estate while around the lilly-bordered Mirror Lake, visitors may see the gigantic azaleas which scatter their petals from the million flowers that cover a single bush.

Mexico's Contribution

Mexico is prepared not only for military but for recreational cooperation with the United States. This is the statement of Miguel Aleman, head of the Mexican Department of the Interior, in a special message to the people of the United States. Because of Mexico's proximity to the United States, travel is both safe and convenient, he said. "Conditions here are completely normal," he declared.

With motoring curtailed and sea travel unsafe, train and plane lines are prepared to carry visitors rapidly and securely to the "land of the eternal sun." Border formalities have been further simplified. The war has heightened the importance of travel relaxation, Señor Aleman stated, and Mexico is ready to meet this great continental need with an unparalleled program of tourism.

Travel Notes

For the first time in 11 years the two rival garden clubs of Natchez, Miss., are co-operating in the annual pilgrimage to this shrine of the Old South. . . . Spring vacationists planning a sojourn to the National Capital are advised by The Greater National Capital Committee of the Washington Board of Trade to make hotel reservations well in advance. . . . The mile-high Pikes Peak region has dedicated its towering mountains, rainbow-hued rocks, and verdant pine forests to the task of keeping Americans fit and out of the wartime doldrums. . . . Anticipating heavy travel to western North Carolina this summer because of its proximity to war production centers, both State and National game and park services are preparing all forms of recreation for vacationists. . . . There will be good spring skiing in the Laurentians, according to officials of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Old-Fashioned Shrubs for Modern Gardens

Fashion may be fickle, but not when it comes to shrubs; for the standbys of Grandmother's day find high favor in our modern gardens and are still listed in the catalogues. Could you imagine, for instance, the fragrant Philadelphus or mock orange ever going out of style? Or lilacs, purple and white? To be sure, new and improved forms of these old favorites have appeared, but fundamentally they are the same, asking little and giving much.

One old shrub that should be in every garden is Althea or Rose of Sharon. It is ideal for the back of the shrubbery border or makes a handsome specimen. It grows rather tall but is not spreading and may be had in a variety of lovely colors. Furthermore, it is one of the few shrubs blossoming in midsummer.

One of the oldest of our cultivated native shrubs is Carolina Allspice, sometimes known as Sweet Shrub. This was one of the first plants taken into their gardens by the American colonists. The curious brown flowers are spicily fragrant and in the olden days were often tied in a corner of a handkerchief and taken along to church as a solace for the long sermon. Thus shrub has spanned many generations of gardens, for it is listed in the 1942 catalogues.

Floribunda

In these catalogues, too, appears a new product of the hybridizer's art. This time it is our old friend, the Weigelia, that has been improved. The new form has been named Floribunda; and it produces its fragrant clusters of trumpet-like, crimson flowers not only in June but all summer long. Let us hope that in due time the well known pink variety, Rosea, will also be "improved" into an ever-blooming sort. While we are on the subject of old-time shrubs, there are two more that should be included—still found flowering in the dooryards of deserted homesteads—pink Flowering Almond and Bridal Wreath. While the latter is a member of the large spirea family, it is not to be confused with the ubiquitous van Houttei (sometimes erroneously called Bridal Wreath). The true Bridal Wreath has tiny, rose-like white blossoms which snuggle close to the stems. It is really exquisite. The Flowering Almond is a fluffy mass of pink before the leaves appear.

Any list of shrubs, however meager, should include the Flowering Quince or firebush, as some nurseries list it. In the region of Boston it is ablaze with flame-colored blossoms in June, followed by small quince-like fruits in the autumn. Give it plenty of room!

And speaking of fruits, do not forget the birds when planning your shrubbery planting. Some berried shrubs should be included in every garden, for they give color to the winter scene, as well as furnish food for the birds. Perhaps the best known of this group are the bush honeysuckles. Place them in the back of the border or use as specimens, for they grow tall. These shrubs provide beauty the year round with their fine foliage and flowers in summer and their bright red berries which cling to the bush all winter. Incidentally, bush honeysuckles make excellent hedge material.

In the berry class, too, are the viburnums. Among the best of these is V. dentatum, with its creamy white flowers, brilliant fall foliage and deep purple fruits. Another highly satisfactory member is V. opulus, or high-bush cranberry. It is decorative, scarlet fruits begin to color by the last of July and remain on the branches, retaining their brilliant color until the following spring. Just one more —V. carlesi (don't miss this one!), sometimes called Mayflower Viburnum because its waxy blossoms bear the fragrance of the Trailing Arbutus. It should go near the front of the border or may be used for foundation planting. It does best in partial shade and fairly moist soil; and these conditions apply, in general, to the entire family.

"Pink Charming"

The Buddeleia has gained steadily in popularity since its introduction, not so many years ago. It flowers from mid-July on; and now, in addition to the original blue and lavender shades, a beautiful rose-colored variety, called "Pink Charming," has appeared. As you may know these plants die back to the ground in winter, the long sprays of bloom appearing on the new growth which comes from the ground in the spring. The Buddeleias are medium in height and somewhat spreading in habit.

This list of desirable shrubs is, of necessity, far from complete. However, it may enable you to choose the right shrub for the right place; and by careful selection, it is possible to have interest and color in the shrubbery border the year round.

Ethel M. Eaton

A Tuesday Feature

Negroes Stage Song Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—"We Are Americans Too," sang the group from the Miles College Choir. And this was the keynote of the American patriotic song festival at Municipal Auditorium where 3,000 Negroes gathered on the rainy Sunday afternoon of March 8 for an impressive display of patriotism. Negroes are Americans who want to do their utmost in the war effort for America.

Also there were choirs from the Negro high schools and the audience joined in singing with a power and harmony that only Negroes can, such songs as "Star-Spangled Banner," "America," "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "Deep River."

The song service was combined with a series of talks on "Unity and Victory." An inspiring speaker was B. M. Montgomery, Negro teacher, who asserted the Negro's willingness to both work and fight for his country.

"We don't like Hitler and he doesn't like us.

"Just the other day the Negroes made history. The first class of U. S. aviation cadets at Tuskegee Institute received its wings. You'll be hearing from those boys."

The speaker outlined the part of the Negro in other wars. "In the War Between the States we fought on both sides," he said.

"What difference does it make," he asked, "who flies the planes and who builds the guns? What difference does it make if their skins are black or white? Just so they are Americans and just so they do the job."

Japan 'Wiped Off Map' By Southern Pacific

HOUSTON, Texas, March 17 (AP)—Japan was wiped off the map today. This is the news everybody has been waiting to hear, but Japan in this case is a timber-loading station on the Southern Pacific Railroad 24 miles northeast of Houston.

Railroad officials renamed the station Boy in honor of Capt. G. B. Boy of Houston, skipper of the freighter Prusa, sunk by a submarine Dec. 19. Captain Boy and 11 of his men were rescued a month later.

Slavs Unite In Michigan To Beat Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Michigan citizens of Slavic origin have just held a conference here at which they demonstrated their determination to aid the efforts of all Slavs, the world over, who are fighting against Nazi tyranny.

Within a few weeks, a world-wide radio broadcast will be sent out from Moscow to all Slavs. The radiocast will extend over two days and by means of it, prominent leaders from all Slav lands will urge their fellow countrymen to support the present fight of the United Nations. This Detroit conference of American Slavs served as an answer to that appeal even before it was made.

During April an American all-Slav Congress will be held here, with representatives from every State in the Union. The State Conference, which has just taken place, was for the preparation of that larger meeting, the purpose of which will be to increase production, foster national unity and deepen devotion to the cause of liberty.

This movement is of much significance, because the Slavs constitute the fourth largest nationality group in the United States and provide a large proportion of the workers in America's munition plants. They are very busy making instruments of war in the "Arsenal of Democracy."

Old Hostilities Break Down

Approximately 300 delegates from all parts of Michigan attended the State Conference here. They represented Poles, Russians, Czechs, Slovaks, Slovenes, Croatians, Serbs, Carpatho-Russians, Ukrainians, Bulgarians and Macedonians. To an inexpert reader, those names may sound like mere words. But in reality they represent very vital, dynamic personalities with many traditional enmities, jealousies and conflicting aspirations. Heretofore, discords of many sorts have tended to keep the Slavs apart, in America as in Europe. Some of them have mutually consumed one another's energies even in the United States' present war efforts. Now, many of the Michigan Slavs have joined hands and are trying to bring all the others together throughout the country. This action should inspire Americans of all nationality origins, including the old line groups.

Can Aid Heroes in Europe

One of the chief speakers at the conference here was A. A. Koscinski, President of the Polish-American Council, which is said to embrace 100 organizations in Detroit alone. As an example of what the Slavs are doing to help America win the war, Mr. Koscinski pointed to "the magnificent struggle of the Russian army and its gifted generals."

"We may also speak," he added, "of the Yugoslav guerrilla bands in the mountains and the heroic Polish soldiers on the Eastern Front."

"But that effort will not be enough," he went on. "The fate of the Slavic people in Europe and of all free men everywhere depends on us Slavs in America. In our war industries, Slavs constitute 52 per cent of the workers."

"Here in this very city," exclaimed Mr. Koscinski, "we may match the great feats of our fellow Slavs on the battle fronts, by giving them the guns and planes and tanks to fight the Axis."

State Senator Stanley Nowak, another speaker, said:

Slavs of World Watch

"The eyes of millions of Slavs throughout the world are on us here in this city. Europe's Slav nations are today bearing the lion's share of the fight against Hitler, and we American Slavs must at once assume our share. Those Slavs over there stand ready to open still wider their offensive. Let's give them the guns and planes and tanks."

The Secretary of the conference, George Pirinsky, of Bulgarian origin, said the objectives were: maximum production, full participation in civilian defense, the buying of Defense Bonds, the silencing of appeasers and the support of win-the-war candidates in this year's elections.

The vital part Slavs play in America's defense is shown by the fact that three months ago Attorney General Francis Biddle, came here to address a Slav banquet attended by 2,000 participants. The hearers pledged unconditioned support to the Government in the present struggle.

Detroit is the seat of at least three very destructive anti-American movements, that seriously hinder war efforts. The actions of these Slav groups are in striking contrast to those other Americans trying to sabotage victory.

Legion's Commander Hails Peace Thought

CHICAGO, March 17 (AP)—National American Legion commander Lynn U. Stambaugh said that more thought is being given the preparation for peace than was during the first World War and "the eight points of the Atlantic Charter have charted a magnificent course for the nations of the world to follow."

"The will to victory is today just as strong in the hearts of the men alongside whom we fought as it was in the Argonne or in any previous World War battle," Mr. Stambaugh said, "but more thought is being given to the preparation for the peace that is to follow."

He spoke on a nationally radiocast program in observance of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Legion.

Police Sergeant's Visitor Attentive

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—An elderly man leaned his elbows on the circular rail that bars the doorway to tourists and gazed thoughtfully around the old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol Building, a room that originally housed the Senate.

Sergeant William Banks of the Capitol police force, on duty nearby, strolled over to volunteer some information about the historic chamber. The visitor listened attentively, and Sergeant Banks was encouraged to elaborate with a discussion of some of the history-making decisions handed down before the Supreme Court moved to its present quarters.

"Thanks young man," the visitor said, "but I had a seat on that bench for 20 years."

The visitor was James C. McReynolds, retired Supreme Court Justice.

Use of Wooden Tires Up in Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 17 (AP)—Legislation that would permit use of wood tires on automobiles using Pennsylvania's 50,000 miles of highway was placed before the general assembly today.

The bill would amend the Motor Code which now requires rubber tires.

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Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Therese Bonney Brings Back Graphic War Record

By Inez Whitley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"When I started back to Europe last a year and three weeks ago, on my way to take pictures of the tragic happenings in war-devastated lands, I kept saying to myself: 'Can I take it? Perhaps going back is a mistake. Returning to France, a country I have known so well under such different conditions may be too frightful.'"

Therese Bonney, celebrated war photographer who has recorded history with her lens, is again in the United States. She proved to herself that she could "take it." The 6,000 negatives that she brought home with her testify to the fact that she did "take it," and she has returned with the conviction that it was of vital importance to see first-hand what is really going on in France today. What she saw was people of magnificent courage, resisting and rejecting German efforts to destroy their spirit by propaganda, privation and persecutions. A copy of each of her films will go in a permanent collection in the Library of Congress.

French Getting "Frencher"

"In spite of Nazi efforts to conquer their spirit, there is a grim determination on the part of every Frenchman that France must never die," she said. "Several times I went to the demarcation line to meet trains of prisoners coming back from Germany. Emaciated and strain-faced, there was still in their eyes a fiery faith in the ultimate restoration of France.

"In spite of German domination, only 10 or 12 per cent of Frenchmen are really collaborationists," she continued. "Even now, France is very definitely not pro-Nazi. Every day of the occupation, the people of France are getting 'Frencher.'

"For the moment, the French can do little more than wait. After all, aggressive resistance is hardly possible in the face of machine guns. Too, for the most part they are unarmed, and gradually getting weaker and weaker from unaccustomed privation. They know desperately what it means to all of them if any one of them starts anything out of step. So their only hope is passive resistance until help arrives from somewhere."

Surmounts Each Difficulty

When Miss Bonney reached Lisbon on her return to France, she found her own car which she had left there after the Collapse of France, but preferred to use a station wagon borrowed from friends. Because of the embargo on taking gas out of Portugal into Spain, it took her three weeks to get 800 litres of gas from one country to the other. She was not allowed to use it in Spain, and had to pay $1.60 a gallon for her supply there. She lost another seven days at the Spanish-Portuguese border, where she was held simply because she did not have a license to "import" cameras.

"Finally when I got to Madrid," she said, "the Gestapo stole all my photographic equipment and my cameras, which, with the help of the American Embassy and the Spanish police, I managed to get back after a week—but everything was all out of kilter. It was quite evident that the Gestapo did not want me to go on into France, because they did not want the real truth known about the present French resistance."

Gestapo Catches Her

The Gestapo caught up with her in northern Spain; dumped her car out, punctured her tires, confiscated her typewriter and short-wave radio, and kept her in the police station all night. But she is a person who is used to thinking fast in any emergency—and soon she had her possessions back for the second time, and was on her way once more.

She drove 15,000 kilometers over France, centering near Vichy, Carcassonne, Lyons, and Marseilles.

In nearly every town she visited, she found someone she had once known in Paris. As almost all of the day's real news now travels by grapevine in France, she often detoured to carry messages from one person to another. When she appeared on a village doorstep late at night, they regarded her as an apparition. It was hard for them to imagine that she had left her free America to come there of her own accord.

In the "octroi"—which is the local customs control for produce, still in effect—in a small village in the south of France, the inspector stopped Miss Bonney with a "Where did you come from?" To her reply, "the United States," he responded eagerly: "Then they have not forgotten us?"

"I believe," Miss Bonney said, "that the most horrible thing for anyone in France today is to pick up the morning paper and see the lists of names of those who were shot the day before. The most devastating moments of my whole trip were when I came across the names of three friends in German execution lists. No one in France can figure out on what basis the Germans draw up their execution lists. The reasons given are never twice the same.

Heartening Sign

"However, one thing which is tremendously heartening," she added, "is the constantly increasing establishment of definitely-organized underground movements all over Europe. At night these underground workers go out and chalk up V's all over Occupied and Unoccupied France. There are clandestine newspapers also being published 'somewhere' in France, circulated at the risk of anyone's life who so much as touches them. Still they appear regularly."

"Switzerland has about the only free press now, and Swiss papers are sold in Unoccupied France, where they are very popular and almost the only ones read. Circulation has gone up tremendously, because the French know these are the only newspapers they can really believe and depend upon for honesty and integrity. On several different occasions, the Swiss press has been so independent in its thinking, that there have been threats of barring Swiss papers from France."

Share Their Meager Supplies

Regarding food, she said, "there are very few things left which a Frenchman can buy. All is strictly rationed. About six ten-inch pieces of macaroni and two handfuls of rice apiece a month, isn't much help for hungry mouths. French families have learned to give up much for one another. Often one sees a wife who suddenly 'doesn't want' sugar—another who is giving up her own rations for some other member of the family. Much of the little is shared with their men in prison camps in Germany."

Young girls drive the five-ton trucks that carry food to the few French prison camps still left in Occupied France and they also run school canteens for undernourished children," said Miss Bonney.

In addition to being in France, Miss Bonney went to England, where she finished her latest book, entitled "The Battle for Freedom," in which she shows in pictures what freedom is not. She has unstinted admiration for the women everywhere in England who are doing their utmost and serving in every capacity. "At many of the biggest RAF airdromes, women WAFFS cook and serve the men's food. Every woman who possibly can, is actually relieving or preparing to relieve some man more valuable elsewhere. Women are even cobbling RAF men's shoes now," she said.

What Americans Need

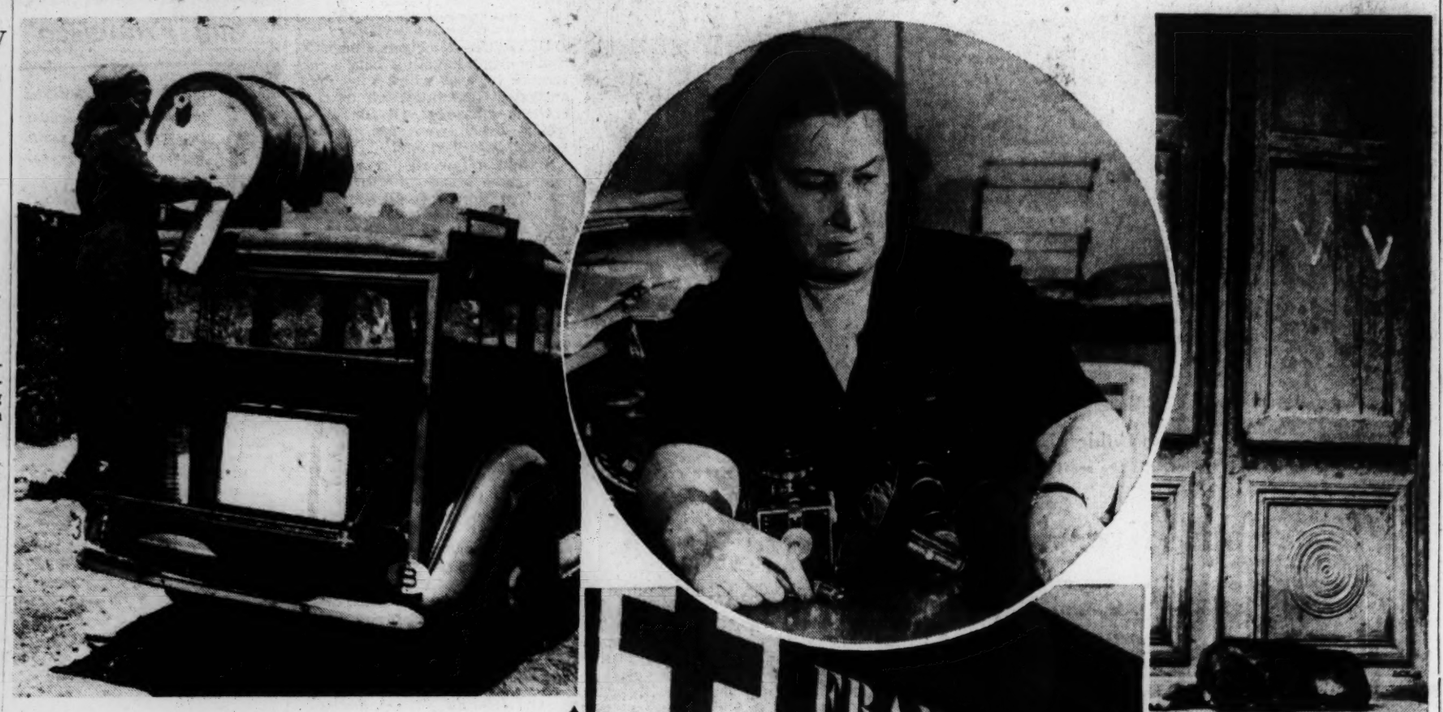
She believes that "what the women of America need now is this same pulling together. As far as I can tell from my observations in the few days that I have been back, our own efforts seem to lack this co-ordination. After watching the Englishwomen at work, it seems to me that the question for us is not 'what can I do?' But 'what can we all do together, elbow to elbow?' from now on. We have very probably reached the point where women should be registered, sorted ready for training, and certain definite age groups conscripted for particular defense tasks."

On her homeward voyage, Miss Bonney waited three weeks in Lisbon for Clipper passage. She had a State Department priority, but continued bad weather added daily delay. Finally, she booked a berth on a Portuguese freighter so small she never knew its actual tonnage. Though during the crossing, the ship received several S.O.S. signals from torpedoed boats, this tiny craft, which could carry but ten passengers with its cargo of cork, reached New York safely.

Back in America but a few days, Miss Bonney has been busy with the cataloguing of her negatives, many of which were obtained under perilous conditions.

On her previous European trip, she was the first foreign correspondent to be in Finland before the outbreak of the Finnish Soviet war. She was the only woman war photographer on the Finnish Western fronts, and for her services received the White Rose of Finland from Field Marshal Mannerheim.

A year ago, when she returned to Europe, it was on a Carnegie Grant which stipulated that a copy of each of her photographs was to be placed permanently in the Library of Congress for the use of future scholars. And from this trip also, Miss Bonney (who had worked closely with Anne Morgan during the Battle of France) came back to America with another decoration. The only woman in a recent list of 33 Americans to receive the French Croix de Guerre, she was given also a personal citation by General Huntziger, former Minister of War for the Vichy Government.



Therese Bonney; Wide World

Therese Bonney, celebrated war photographer, and some of the photographs she has just brought back from Europe. Top row, left: Miss Bonney and the station wagon which took her through Spain, France, and Portugal. Center: Miss Bonney believes in taking as little equipment as possible. "I'm anti-gadget, anti-everything that can get in your hair when things start to get hot and the bombs fall," she says. "Many of my best photographs were taken because I depend on a minimum of equipment: the camera, a flashgun, well-charged batteries, a carefully synchronized tripper and then the picture. Tripods, filters, extra lenses, multiple flash equipment—it all means you'll miss it." Right: V's for an Anglo-Saxon victory are chalked all over the country in France. Lower picture: These five-ton-truck drivers carry food to the French prison camps in Occupied France.

Uncle Sam Says:

Now that we are all planning to make every thread of wool last as long as possible, any bright boy who comes forward with a method to remove the shine from otherwise good wool skirts and trousers can be sure of widespread popularity. Pending that hoped-for day, textile experts in the United States Department of Agriculture have issued, through the Consumers' Counsel Division, instructions on how to lessen the shine temporarily.

First, say these experts, prepare a solution using in each quart of water 2 tablespoons of vinegar; or, if you prefer, substitute in place of the vinegar 1 tablespoon of ammonia to a quart of water.

Lay the garment right side up on an ironing board and sponge in the following manner:

Cover the shiny part with a dry wool cloth. Then put over it a heavy pressing cloth soaked in the vinegar and water solution and wrung out as dry as possible. Press with a fairly hot iron, allowing the steam to saturate the material. This should bring up the nap of the wool somewhat and lessen the shine. It won't remove it permanently.

But never mind! Wool conservation is so important to our victory program that "shine" may well become a proud badge—a symbol that we are aiding in the important small ways for the duration.

B. C. Legislature Leads In Number of Women Per Capita

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Victoria, B. C.

British Columbia, Canada's westernmost province, with a population of only 750,000 persons, has elected five women to its Legislature. As far as can be learned here, this is more women per capita than in any other elected body in all the world. Certainly it is more women than in the House of Commons at Ottawa and the other eight provincial legislatures of Canada combined.

British Columbia has always been progressive in this regard. Twenty years ago the electors put a woman into their Legislature. That woman, Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, was appointed to the executive council and became the first woman cabinet member in the British Empire. B. C. people remember her as the woman who got mothers' pensions.

Two of the women in the Legislature are grandmothers; two are childless; three were born in Canada, one in England, one in Holland. Three of them belong to the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (C. C. F. for short—in other words, socialists); one is a Liberal, one a Conservative. The Liberals and Conservatives now, however, are together in coalition, because of the growth of the C. C. F., which doubled its House representation in the recent general election.

Senior of the Group

Senior of the group of five, from the viewpoint of legislative experience is Dutch-born, C. C. F., Mrs. Dorothy Gretchen Steeves, whose Canadian-born husband is principal of a Vancouver school. They met in Holland when, as a returned prisoner of war, he was exchanged into that country in 1918. Mrs. Steeves, then Gretchen Biersteker, whose mother was English, was at the time legal adviser in the Dutch government office charged with distribution of food and other necessities. She is a doctor of laws, graduate of Holland's famed University of Leyden.

As soon as the war was over Mr. Steeves brought his pretty, fair-haired Dutch bride back to Canada with him. In Vancouver their only child, Hugh, now in England with the Royal Canadian Air Force, was born.

Mrs. Steeves has become legend in British Columbia, indeed across Canada. She is roundly disliked by one section of the population; admired and almost loved by another. She is a dyed-in-the-wool socialist; to her there is nothing good or worth saving in the capitalistic system, all is bad and hopeless. Mrs. Steeves, charmingly, almost bewitchingly, preaches year in and year out for a change.

Two years ago, just after the present war started, she horrified imperialistic British Columbia with a ringing denunciation in the Legislature of all Empires.

Next in seniority of service is Mrs. Jamieson. A native of Ontario she attended the University of Toronto, where she was graduated with her B. A. degree. She taught school in the backwoods for a time, then took up Y. W. C. A. work. She is grandmother of two girls, those of her daughter, Mrs. J. D. Shannon of Sioux Narrows, Ontario. Her only son, Stuart, member of the faculty of the University of California, is now studying for his Ph. D. at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.

Judge of Juvenile Court

For 11 years Mrs. Jamieson was judge of the juvenile court at Burnaby, a municipality near Vancouver. During those years she saw the seamy side of life and became converted to socialism. Before that she had not taken a great deal of interest in politics. But after her experience on the bench, when she saw what poverty and ignorance did to children, she resolved she would do all she could to better conditions for the underdog.

Mrs. Nancy Hodges, Liberal, was born in London, England, and is making her debut in the Legislature. In her maiden speech she thought it wicked that the people of B. C. could spend $18,000,000 on liquor last year and refuse to increase old-age pensions of $20 a month, starting at the age of 70. Her speech made a hit with the socialists.

She is tolerant and broad-minded and while she can get justifiably angry when occasion warrants, she soon forgives and never holds a grudge. She's a fighter and can hold her own at a stormy meeting with the toughest man.

After leaving King's College, University of London, Mrs. Hodges started a newspaper career she has since followed. She worked on a London journal and married. In 1912 she came with her husband to Canada, which she thought the biggest and loneliest country on the face of the globe. They came west to Kamloops, in the dry belt, and became publishers of The Kamloops Sentinel. In 1917 they moved to Victoria and Mrs. Hodges became women's editor of The Victoria Daily Times, on which her husband was, and still is, chief editorial writer. Mrs. Hodges, too, is still women's editor. She has been an ardent fighter for women's rights and as she stands on the election platform of the Legislature, hands behind her back, lorgnette waving, challenging, definite, she is reminiscent of the old-time suffragette.

Mrs. Hodges makes history as the first woman ever elected by ultra-Conservative Victoria, which, in the past, strongly disapproved of women in public life.

Mrs. Grace MacInnis, C. C. F., youngest of the women members, is daughter of a father long famous in Canada's parliamentary life, J. S. Woodsworth, for years C. C. F. leader in the House of Commons, a true socialist, as is his daughter, whose husband, Angus MacInnis, is also a C. C. F. member of the House of Commons.

A University Graduate

Mrs. MacInnis is a B. A. of the University of Manitoba and studied for a year on a French Government bursary at the Sorbonne, in Paris. In 1936 she and her husband took a three months trip to Scandinavia to study democratic organizatons and came home convinced that co-operatives, trade unionism and social democratic government were the only things for Canada.

She and her fellow C. C. F. members are among the few university graduates in the Legislature of 48 members.

Mrs. Tilly Rolston, Conservative, like Mrs. Jamieson, is grandmother, of four boys. She comes from Vancouver's aristocratic, wealthy Point Grey area. She, too, is making history, for never before had the Conservative Party dared run a woman in public life. The idea of women in public life, to Conservatives, smacked of socialism.

Mrs. Rolston was born and educated in Vancouver, where her parents arrived from their native New Brunswick the year the great fire swept and totally destroyed the future Canadian metropolis of the Pacific.

She has long been interested in women's organizations and is president of the Women's Canadian Club of Vancouver, largest of its kind in Canada, with 2,400 members. Unlike Mrs. Hodges, who has had her eye on politics a long time, and was defeated in the 1937 general election, Mrs. Rolston confesses she never gave public life a thought until, some months ago, the Conservative Party asked her to run. She accepted, never thinking for a moment she would be elected. But she was and now she is going to feel her way and do her best.

There you have the five elected women of British Columbia. Die-hard men don't like women in public life. They say that after the war the returned soldiers will pitch them out. More progressive persons, however, are willing to wager that when another B. C. election rolls around five or six years hence, there will be 10 women in the House.

Neighborly Sharing Keeps Down Cost of Bringing Up Baby

By Jane Kirk Huntley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

America's pioneer customs of neighborly sharing have survived in providing for the needs of babies, proving to totalitarian countries in one more way that caring for children does not have to be a government project. As in the case of my friends, Mr. and Mrs. C., supplying baby's needs can be a friendly lark, and serve to draw neighbors closer together.

Before they had any children of their own Mr. and Mrs. C. thought the cost of having a baby in present times would be prohibitive. Mrs. C. was teaching in a college then, and her husband was receiving a much bigger salary than at present. Now Mrs. C. is not in business and they have a boy two-and-a-half years old and twin girls eight months old, yet they laugh at the idea that they ever thought children could be a burdensome expense.

They have bought a home in one of those attractive real estate developments on Long Island where the winding roads are lined with Colonial houses built in many charming styles with broad rolling lawns about them and space for water-lily pools and weeping willows.

Grew Up On a Farm

Mrs. C. who grew up on a farm in Iowa, and was graduated in home economics from Iowa State College, found the neighborhood into which they moved like a small town. She joined the women's club, of which all women of the community were invited to be members, and soon became well acquainted with all her neighbors at the meetings where talks on gardening and child care were given.

When her first baby arrived, Mrs. C. learned that babies' needs have been streamlined along with everything else that's modern. The fewest clothes possible is the rule, to give freedom to active little bodies. Babies wear little more than shirts, diapers and nighties their first three or four months. Stockings are passé and bootees only for dressing up. Bonnets are only for cold weather. Diaper laundry services and disposable diapers, as well as the wearing of fewer clothes, eliminate many hours of washing and ironing.

Mrs. C. was amazed at the deluge of gifts she received for her baby, many from almost total strangers, until she realized that everybody loves to give baby presents. One neighbor, instead of a gift, appeared each morning for a few days after the baby was born, to give him his bath and do little helpful things about the house. It saved Mrs. C. the expense of a practical nurse.

And, as they dropped in to pay their respects to the new arrival, her other neighbors would counsel her:

Eager to Lend

"Now don't buy a high chair, because my Johnny has outgrown his, and it's just as good as new. I'd love to let you use it."

And, "If you can use my baby's little crib now that he's finished with it, I'd be delighted to lend it to you."

And, "Promise me you'll let me give you Susie's play pen just as soon as your baby is ready to use it."

Mr. and Mrs. C. were dumbfounded. They began crossing things off their purchasing list at a great rate, until practically every thing they needed had been provided, and they had very little to buy. The money could then go into the bank for Baby C's college education instead. They were glad they accepted the loan of these articles, too, when they found how very short a time they were used.

But when their twins arrived, they had an even greater surprise in store. It seemed as if the neighbors doubled their efforts because of the double need. The neighbor who came in to bathe the twins came for twice as many days. One neighbor presented her with a maple crib just like new, and another gave her a well-used mahogany one. Mrs. C. loves to paint, and by dint of much scraping and rubbing she removed the mahogany varnish, bleached the wood, and refinished the crib in maple, making a matching set for the twins' bedroom.

Another Neighbor Helps

Still another neighbor brought some beautiful hand-embroidered dresses, which had been a gift to her baby, but he had worn them very little because he outgrew them so fast. Mrs. C. had used a loaned "bathinette" for her first child, but thought she would prefer a tub for the twins, and on mentioning this, a neighbor delightedly told her that she had a baby bath tub that was just cluttering up her storage closet.

Another play pen was provided in addition to the one loaned to her for the first baby. It had been struck by an automobile when left in a dark driveway, but Mr. C. was able to repair it like new. Mrs. C. used her first baby's basinet for one twin, and a friend loaned her a basket on wheels for the other.

Now that he is two-and-a-half, the older boy rides a tricycle and bounces on a hobby horse that were outgrown by neighbor children and repainted by his mother.

For his first walking days, the boy had an adorable blue flannel coat and bonnet. It was still in excellent condition, but how can twins share a single coat, Mrs. C. wondered? Then, on a trip to the city, she found a piece of material that exactly matched the coat, and bought a yard. With her expert home economics training she was able to copy it so exactly that it was difficult to tell which coat was which.

Bonnet to Match

Another neighbor had told her she wanted to make a pair of pink silk bonnets for the twins, and Mrs. C. asked if she would like just as well to make a bonnet to match the blue flannel one that went with the coat. The neighbor was happy to do so.

When Mrs. C. summed the whole thing up, she found that almost all she had to buy for her twins were two new mattresses for their cribs.

Mrs. C. is just as ready as her neighbors to share in providing for other people's children. Whenever her babies outgrow an article, she is eager to return it and make room in the house, as well as to release it for service in some other home.

"Now, who else has a baby who could use this?" is invariably the cry when she returns any article to its owner. And, in this rapidly growing community, as in so many other American neighborhoods, a user is always found. So there are no baby belongings wasting away in attics or cellars. Everything is kept in service until it is worn out, and neighbors, sharing their possessions, keep the cost of bringing up baby very low.

Last of three Tuesday articles

Mrs. C. Lists Simple Essentials For the New Baby

3 bands, size 2 (small sleeveless shirts).
3 shirts, size 2, of cotton and wool or silk-wool for winter.
36 fabric diapers, including both bird's-eye and gauze types, or supply of disposable ones.
3 wrappers or sleeping garments with drawstrings at ends of sleeves and hem.
2 silk and rayon waterproof panties.
1 "bunting" or blanket with hood attached.
3 receiving blankets.
2 washable bed pads of waterproof material (or two layers of flannelette cemented together with liquid rubber).
2 wash cloths.
2 face towels.
2 bath towels.
1 basket on wheels.
1 crib.
1 chest of drawers.
1 "bathinette" or porcelain enamel tub.

Stockings and petticoats are seldom worn these days. Three is a minimum and four a good sufficiency of any article of clothing. Dresses, sacques, hoods, bibs, bootees, sweaters, and blankets are apt to be received as gifts, and it is best not to stock up on them in advance.

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Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Tuesday, March 17, 1942

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

Work Projects for College Undergraduates: Is Adrian Plan Symbolic of a Trend?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adrian, Mich.

The problem of financing a college education has been an important issue ever since the first self-supporting student on record was graduated from Harvard College in 1657. Since the beginning of the twentieth century colleges and universities in increasing numbers have aided worthy students who are compelled to earn a part or all of the expenses of their education. Some of them have been taxed to the utmost to provide for needy students. The idea of self-help has now become an accepted feature on most American college campuses. The extent is indicated by the large number of student employment offices.

When Dr. Samuel J. Harrison assumed the presidency of Adrian College a year ago he proceeded to reorganize the school program and to center it about a self-help plan. Under this somewhat revolutionary plan boys and girls who sincerely desire a college education are able to obtain it regardless of their financial status. The plan being worked out here, officials believe, may prove to be one of the most acceptable solutions to the problem of so many young people seeking higher education—how to meet the costs and at the same time maintain high standards of scholarship.

Minimum Of 15 Hours

When the plan was announced at Adrian the college guaranteed to each student a minimum of 15 hours of work each week at a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour. Analysis of the figures for the first year shows that the college well exceeded the minimum guarantee. One hundred sixty-eight students worked 110,580 hours on and off the campus last school year and earned a total of $46,648.03. They averaged over 18 hours per week and the average wage was slightly more than 42 cents an hour.

This year 184 students, approximately 85 per cent of the full-time enrollment, are enrolled under the self-help plan. Students are permitted to work up to 20 hours a week if they maintain good health and satisfactory scholastic standards. Labor beyond this limit requires a proportionate decrease in class hours. Students sign contracts with the work co-ordinator who keeps a constant check on their progress. At present students enrolling at the college do not have to subscribe to the work program but as the plan develops willingness to work will become a prerequisite of registration. This will help to equalize classroom opportunity.

Class work is not permitted to suffer either because of outside work or extra-curricular activities. Work supervisors make regular reports to the work co-ordinator and a complete check is kept on each student's progress.

This plan has been undertaken to supply means for students to earn their way while getting a liberal arts education. It is not a step toward making this a vocational school. There is no attempt to superimpose on Adrian a system devised for some other institution. Instead, there is being developed a system fitting the peculiar needs of this school which has operated as a co-educational liberal arts college since 1845. The self-help activities will doubtless prove of practical vocational interest. But through it all the idea of a liberal arts education in the atmosphere of a church-related college is emphasized.

There are two aspects of the work activities. Some jobs are utilized only for defraying expenses and meeting the immediate needs. These may have no vocational implications. Other employment may be closely related to the student's major field of study and give him practical training along that line in addition to wages earned.

In the latter category we may mention specifically theological students who are preaching in near-by churches. One student from New York serves as student assistant in the local Methodist Church. A senior has a regular appointment in a neighboring town. Another senior from Illinois preaches in a community church in a rural community. He lives with his parishioners and is a regular pastor. Another student preaches every Sunday in a near-by rural church. Several students are listed for occasional service. Some work as welfare investigators and one is regularly employed with the local Associated Charities.

The Print Shop

Other tasks of a vocational nature are offered in the print shop. A well-equipped modern shop employs 26 students and has openings for several more. The "Michigan Christian Advocate," a weekly magazine with circulation of approximately 10,000 copies, is printed and mailed by the staff and student helpers. The "College World," a bi-weekly school paper. "College Bulletin" and Alumni papers are also printed here. Students who have majored in printing in high school form the nucleus of the student phase of the printing program.

There is considerable demand both on and off the campus for students experienced in clerical and stenographic work and the use of office machines. A commercial course which has been added to the college curriculum this year fits in well with the work program and it also provides additional training for regular employees of downtown offices. Night classes are being offered for the general public and are drawing about one-half as many students as the day classes.

Many of the men are placed in local industry. At one period 70 men were employed in factories. Two men are placed on one job. Each works a half shift of four hours. Duplicate class schedules are provided. Students working off campus in the forenoon attend afternoon classes and vice versa. At present some 30 men are working part time in Adrian factories and most of them are engaged in defense production. Compliance with state employment regulations are required. Local manufacturers who have been using these young men have found them adaptable and efficient. They grade students on the job.

Most of Work Done By the Students

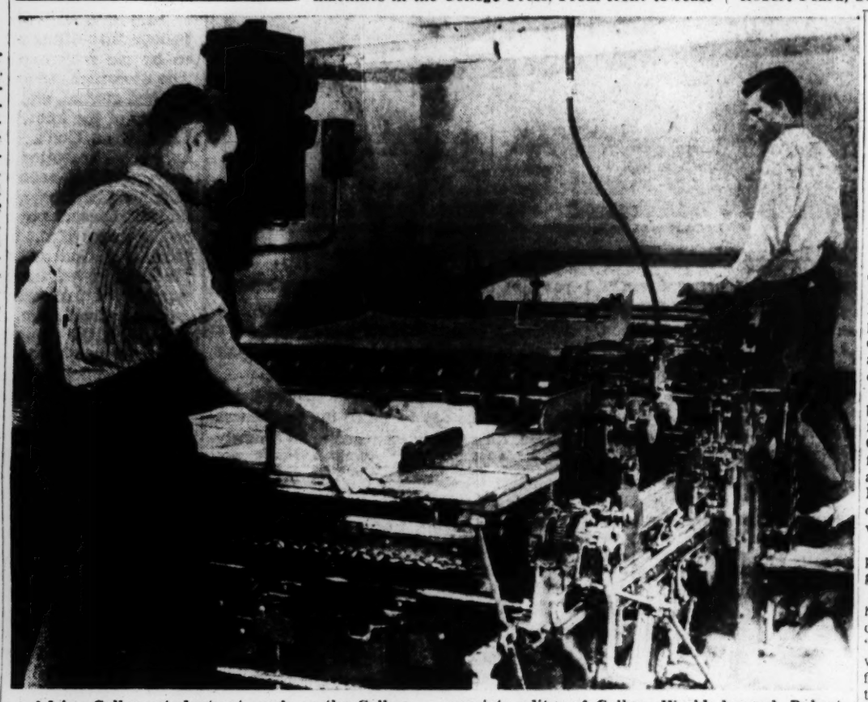
During the past summer an extensive remodeling program was undertaken in college buildings—the most extensive in the 90 years of the school's history. Most of the work was done by students. From 20 to 30 were employed throughout the summer under the supervision of skilled technicians.

Throughout the year one group of students is engaged in maintenance and janitorial service. This year a junior, James Albertson of Forest City, Iowa, supervises the janitorial staff. He has had special training for this work.

Students are earning while they learn in various other ways, both on and off the campus. Several serve as faculty and laboratory assistants. Some work in libraries. Some are clerking in downtown stores. Some work in offices. Others are employed as waiters, dishwashers, maids, carpenters, boiler firemen, musicians, radio entertainers, etc.

One employer said recently: "These students have impressed us with the fact that they have serious objectives in life and that their jobs are being done seriously and conscientiously."

Adrian College self-help students at the Linotype machines in the College Press. From front to rear: Warren Crandall of Ann Arbor, Jay Cawley and Robert Peard, both of Detroit.



Adrian College students at work on the College presses. Nearer is Waldron Stewart of Adrian, associate editor of College World; beyond, Robert Peard of Detroit.

Basic English in Action

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In my last two arficles I must sum up the value of Basic English. To my mind this can be done most fairly by showing you Basic English in action. I have shown some of its values as an international language, and as an instrument towards education, and how it can improve the linguistic ability of all of us. I have tried to show how Basic can be learned and taught.

Few of you, however, may have had opportunity to study good Basic in use, to judge for yourselves its merits and its shortcomings, to think out new ways whereby you can put it to use for your own convenience.

Basic English

49th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

I am presenting here some passages in Basic English written by skilled and expert writers. I want you to consider them in the light of the various uses of Basic I have mentioned, and make your own judgments.

Examples In Basic

1. From "Wise Words of an Early American." A selection from the writings of Benjamin Franklin; put into Basic by C. K. Ogden.

It is strange how badly the business of this earth is controlled. One would naturally have the idea that the interest of two or three persons would give way to general interests. But private persons give so much more attention and industry to their business than the public do to theirs, that general interest most commonly gives way to special interests. We have governments and controlling bodies so that we may get profit from their massed knowledge, but we are necessarily faced at the same time with their massed desires, feelings, and private interests.

2. From "Stories from France," by Charles Perrault; put into Basic by H. Walpole.

They went a long way into a very thick wood. So thick that they were unable to see for more than ten yards. At last the Woodcutter said: "I will get to work here; this seems a good place. While I am cutting a tree down, you boys go and get some dry sticks for firewood." The seven little boys did as their father said; and when they had been working for some time the man and woman went slowly and quietly from them.

3. From "The Organization of Peace," by Maxwell Garnett; put into Basic by L. W. Lockhart.

The Start of International Government

In this way there came into being international government, for the control of disease, posts, telegrams, radio, and other things in which the opposite interests of men have been forced to give place to the interests which men have in common. It was not long before it became necessary for some head organization to come into existence with a view to joining together all these separate parts of the internation machine.

The Great War

The Great War made it come about. As one nation after another was forced to take part, men saw that war was one of those diseases (like cholera) which have been made far worse by distances getting shorter and which it was necessary to put an end to by international agreement.

From The Bible

4. From "Stories From the Bible," put into Basic by C. K. Ogden.

Noah's Ark

And I, even I, will send the waters on the earth, for the destruction of every living and breathing thing under heaven; and everything in the earth will come to an end.

But with you I will make an agreement; and you will come into the ark, with your sons, and your wife, and your sons' wives.

And of every living thing there is, you will take two of every sort into the ark, and keep them with you; they will be male and female.

Of birds after their sort, and of cattle after their sort, of everything which goes flat on the earth after his sort, you will take two of every sort and keep them living.

And make a store of food of every sort for yourself and for them.

And Noah did everything which God said he was to do.

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See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

Camouflaging Defense Plants

In a course in "art in defense" at the Vesper George School of Art, in Boston, Mass., students deal with this and other activities of use today. Here a student now graduated shows another the principles of camouflaging an assembly plant. The model is made to scale. At the rear is such a plant almost hidden from view. Students with a background of this course find it of value when in the army. Among graduates of this course, one is making models at an army center, one designing electric fixtures in the photograph building with the air force, another making maps and charts, another doing murals at Fort Niagara. Earle Barlow, the young man seen here, is now with the army in the Canal Zone.

College Prefers to Enter Boys Who Got Low H. S. Marks

Wide World-Associated Press

Tabor, Iowa

Did you finish near the bottom of your class? If so, you've met the number 1 requirement for entrance to Tabor College.

Dr. Robert Enlow O'Brian, educator, preacher, politician and businessman, President of Tabor College, wants only boys who finished prep school in the lowest 25 per cent of their class. Honor students and those who have high records of attainment need not apply.

This unusual requirement has been set down by Dr. O'Brian, a former president of Morningside College at Sioux City, Ia., and former Iowa Secretary of State, after long study of college systems. He believes the lower one-fourth often display great abilities in the very things in which they failed.

He says the school has great opportunities for development of great men.

"Look at the great men who have been expelled from school, considered failures," he explains. "And it can't be said that they were great in only one thing and failed in school in the others, for they frequently became great in the very things in which they failed.

"Henry Ford's parents were advised in high school that he was not worth educating. Thomas Edison was kicked out of the eighth grade. Einstein flunked mathematics. Upton Sinclair, the writer, was dropped from a university for flunking a course in newspaper writing, while he was working his way through school as a reporter on a daily paper.

Indictment Of System

"There's something wrong with an educational system which develops cases like that."

Dr. O'Brian became president of Tabor College last winter when the school faced its second closing in its 80-year history. The president had resigned and some of the trustees approached Dr. O'Brian with a proposal to reorganize the school.

He said he would accept if he were permitted to make it conform to his ideas and find trustees and faculty sympathetic to his way of thinking.

Accepted on those terms, Dr O'Brian took over the four barnlike, neglected buildings of old Tabor, reorganized, notified all former students not to re-register. He announced the school's lower one-fourth policy, opened last September with about 12 students. The draft and defense jobs cut in on this enrollment which dwindled to eight but Dr. O'Brian expects to add 26 students each semester until the maximum of 200 fixed by the new by-laws is reached.

The president describes the college's course as the "old Liberal Arts course brought up to date."

Typewriting and shorthand are required along with modern languages, Spanish the first year, German the second. All students must learn to speak, read and write them fluently. English composition is taught as a remedial course, stressing correct spelling and use of clear, coherent, proper sentences. Mathematics is of the statistical and accounting variety. The rest of the course follows traditional Liberal Arts lines.

Training is designed to fit a young man for business or industry. Dr. O'Brian hopes to place his graduates as private secretaries, shipping clerks, and in similar positions from which he believes they can work up to executive posts or to ownership of their businesses in a few years. No pre-professional courses are offered.

Businessmen will be called in occasionally to fraternize with the students to help the boys know "what these men are like."

Sports That Carry Over

There will be no intercollegiate athletics but every boy must master some sport he can use throughout life, like skiing, swimming, bowling, and billiards.

Dr. O'Brian says the first applicant, the nephew of a wealthy Chicago businessman, was rejected because the boy was valedictorian of his high school class.

Dr. O'Brian, no lower one-fourth student himself, is a Phi Beta Kappa. He got his A. B. degree at Depauw University, Greencastle, Ind., later received his M. A. and Ph. D. degrees at Northwestern University.

Four men and two women comprise the faculty. These include Dean George C. Wise, Language Instructor, who is a former Secretary of the Faculty at the University of Utah; Dr. Howard C. Abbott, Professor of (Natural) Science, recently at Olivet College, Michigan; Robert Pugh, Speech, Debate and Social Science Instructor, who recently received his Master's Degree at the University of Illinois.

A Teacher Goal For Every Day

In many places parent-teacher associations are allowed to become barely tolerated mothers' meetings. Scout plans and programs often hold no interest for the schools. Seldom does the school accept any responsibility for the social life or out-of-school activities of the pupils. Desirable contacts and co-operation with churches and clubs are, for the most part, ignored. Parents send their children to school in September and never see the teacher throughout the year.

The key person in changing this sorry state of things is the teacher . . . If he will meet the challenge, there need be no concern about "safeguarding school support." But this is not a plan for a particular day or week. It is a goal for every day, throughout the year and for years to come.

Through the Editor's Window

Ave, Atque Vale—Hail, and Farewell

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Still they come in—the announcements from American colleges and universities. Courses kaleidoscoped. Graduation in May. Full-length summer sessions required. Degrees in three years. Degrees in two and a half years. Passionate protestations that academic standards will be upheld.

Then there are the newly offered technical courses. They invade even the very sanctum of the wholly Liberal Arts campus. Courses in radio engineering, in airplane ground work, in mechanics, in navigation in wartime physics and chemistry.

Every mail brings in some such word. Totaled, it is one vast pile of the major adjustments Higher Education in the United States is forced to make. Yes, the old college will probably never be quite the same again. With Catullus, we say, "In perpetuum, frater, ave, atque vale," forever, brother, hail and farewell.

* * *

There was in it much debris that needed clearing out. Too many long, professorial lectures with the dust of years on them. Too many courses given merely because they always had been—hand-me-downs of an earlier and different time. Too general a mistaking of sheer bulk of reading for intelligent reading. And many men and girls going to Liberal Arts colleges who really belonged somewhere else; many romping their way through, serene in the conviction that a college degree provides job leverage, social prestige. But in spite of all this, the old campus of the days between World War I and World War II was something we wouldn't really want to have had different—then.

Much of this debris may be forced out under stringent war-time conditions. Some of the rest of it will be gladly pushed out by faculties that have needed only a plausible excuse for putting through long contemplated reforms.

But the challenge to Higher Education is terrific. It must somehow save as much of the good of the old as it can, yet courageously face the demands of the new. Wars have ever dragged down the level of culture. Can scholastic standards be maintained? If the brave effort of scholars can achieve it, they will be. But the emphasis is already perforce on the "immediately practical," the manual, the vocational. Pressed by present needs, those who keep alight the lamps of the Liberal Arts may be comparatively few.

* * *

Yet this is their Victory work—to help save the pure learning that Higher Education has guarded and cherished; and yet also to help their institutions make adjustments that will best serve the new and far different world that is to follow. No one knows better than the loyal and learned scholars of the colleges and universities now condensing their courses, how urgently the postwar world of reconstruction days will need men and women educated not along "immediately practical" lines but in the understanding which Higher Education believes is still gained best through the Liberal Arts.

A Tuesday Column

Winning Citizen Support

For a school to be truly effective it must serve the needs of its community. It lies within the power of every teacher to help make this service effective. People will support the schools if they believe in and understand them. It is only as citizens, teachers, and children work and learn together that there can be real understanding of the school's plans and problems. The school is only one community agency contributing to the training of children. It can, however, lead the way in establishing common ideals and purposes among all the contributing agencies. Such co-operative endeavor may well prove the basis for staunch economic support.

A rapidly changing world has thrust upon the school overwhelming responsibilities. It cannot satisfy the needs of the children of today with the curriculum of yesterday. The child on the farthest prairies speeds to town in an automobile. The swamp child has the world brought to his door by the radio. The mountain child gazes wistfully at the great silver airplane floating overhead. The farm child thrills at the sweep of the streamliner. The suburban child gazes spellbound at the silver screen. The city child reads the headline of tomorrow's paper before he goes to bed at night. In fact the world has been telescoped for most children by all these things until the happenings in Iraq make their impact upon the child in Bangor, Maine.

Yet the school is often harshly criticized for its attempts to adjust to this changing civilization. This is because, of all things, people are most resistant to change. For this reason it is vastly important for teachers to interpret the aims and procedures of the school to citizens in ways that will secure their understanding and support.

COEDUCATIONAL

Regional Scholarships Up to Five Hundred Dollars Each

have been established by friends of The Principia in New York, Chicago, Northern California and Southern California for the school year of 1942-1943, at The Principia. Students of high school or college age living in any of these four areas who may be interested in competing for one of the scholarships are invited to write to the Corresponding Secretary of The Principia, St. Louis, Missouri, for complete details. All applications must be in hand by April 1.

The PRINCIPIA
Founded 1898 Saint Louis, Missouri Coeducational
Senior College Upper School
Junior College Lower School

The Home Forum

Seven Who Are Almost Dancing

THERE ARE SEVEN who dance on the high window ledge above my desk. They do dance, I know, though I have never quite caught them at it. What they do when I am around is to almost dance, for each assumes a posture that is at the brink of motion. And as the changing light plays over their lithe forms of colored glass, they change, too, in substance and hue, so that at one time of day they are utterly transparent, and at another utterly opaque. Sometimes, when the light is especially tremulous behind them, they quiver with suspended animation.

They are small and delicate and beautifully shaped, and their clothes are as the Emperor's wonderful new robe. They are arranged in a frieze against windowpane and sky, mounting up to, and descending from the Queen.

* * *

First is the archer, deep blue from head to toe, kneeling gracefully on a pedestal-outline of glass color. That is, she rests on one knee, the right one, the left bent in a forward extension that could have been copied out of William Blake. With upraised arms, she aims a rose-winged bow and green-tipped arrow toward the place of the noonday sun. But she is not shooting at a target. She is making a dance of archery, transcribing the archer's movements into terms of dance. Her head is thrown back, face upward, a slim and boyish exponent of rhythmized skill in sport. Beside her is a deep rose figure, ready to toss a small light blue ball into the air. She takes a firm, wide stance on the glass rim of her world, the bent right arm, the extended left, drawing a pleasing diagonal athwart the angle of her stance. This is the playful dance of the ball-thrower—the youth and maid in swim suits at the beach, the child loving to feel the roundness in its hand, loving the speed and bounce and activity of the ball—an epitome of human delight in all the games humanity has contrived around the spherical image of its dwelling-place, and not a representational dance of official ball-playing at all.

* * *

The greengage lady with dancing greengage hair and swirling arbutus-pink scarf comes next, a dancer every inch of her (though there are not many inches) poised on the half toe in a semi-attitude. Here are the lifted chest, the tautly held curve, the flexible, fluid line of the born dancer, she who dances for the joy of dancing, who dances because she must. One arm flows in gracious parallel to the backward swing of the extended leg, the other carries forward, upward into space, the dancing scarf held lightly, easily, in the dancing hands.

All these stances and attitudes lead forward, upward, to the climactic figure I call the Queen. Taller than the others, by reason of the (comparatively) large blue-petaled star she holds aloft with translucent pearl-white arms, her head with its pearly-streaming hair posed against the flower-star's pink corolla, her pearl-white body rising high from the tips of her arched feet, she is a symbol of the great dancer's centered strength and serenity, a tall white pillar of power, a summation of all potential movement controlled, withheld, until the inevitable moment of action.

Two on a single pedestal mark the descending line in my frieze of blown-glass dancers against window glass and sky. I think they're of the modern (Central European) school, because they seem to be enacting a scene of tragic implication. The gray one stands stern and inexorable (on the half-toe), arms exclamatory with defiance; the amber one kneels with pleading arms outstretched from an elongated crouch. Their hint of drama is not so stirring, perhaps, as the way the croucher's position with its open stride repeats in effect and in reverse that of the kneeling archer at the other end of the row, and how it, too, could have been copied out of Blake; how wonderfully the body can be made to move; how the tensions and releases, the stretches and contractions of its emotional motivation can be objectified; how the drama of human living can be transmuted, ennobled, into the solacing texture of art.

* * *

There is one man among my dancers, a tall and slender athlete with curling hair, who brings the descended line up again without reaching the level of the Queen. A dark brown ball is affixed to his kicking foot, legs springing straight and supple from the narrow waist, arms stretched out from broad shoulders in the position of maintaining balance. But, pray, do not make the mistake of regarding him as a football hero. He is all heroes, and heroism, he is courage and virility, melted down and poured out into a bronze-colored glass figurine agleam with vitality and rhythm.

These three dancers on the right also face the Queen, with her uplifted flower-star topping them all. All are in postures of ascension, at the point of bounding into their native air, for they are creatures of air and of light as much as of glass. They are creatures of dance.

* * *

In early dawn, they slowly emerge from the window glass, motionless dark silhouettes pressed flat to the graying sky. Soon they become tinctured with palest light, still without definite color, still not completely molded, until those nearest the east begin to pick up the distant sunbeams around the corner and shine forth alive and new. Then, as the light ripples full across the frieze, they all vibrate with warmth and life, glow jewel-toned to midday, fluctuate under passing clouds, and gradually through the afternoon's nuances of light and shadow, of tint and shade, fall subdued again; first to the pale, colorless outline, then the dark silhouette, until, glass mingled with glass, they are all but extinguished, shadows among shadows, fleeting, perhaps flitting, perhaps gone.

Whatever happens at midnight, they are always in their places by morning, and play their refreshing light and color harmonies day after day—a daily reminder in colored glass gesture of dance that is a part of living, of dance that is always alive.

* * *

Alas, these seven dancing figures were made in a (currently) outcast land. Shall I then destroy them? Or shall I continue to think, as I have always liked to, that long ago in a quiet little gabled town, a simple white-haired craftsman with youth and dancing in his heart, made them out of love for loveliness, made them out of remembering youth. Made them in simplicity and innocence. And there is no guilt upon their heads.

MARGARET LLOYD

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A TAPESTRY PANEL WOVEN IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

IN THIS FRAGMENT from a tapestry woven in the fifteenth century, Penelope of Homeric legend is seen weaving industriously upon her loom. The wife of Ulysses was patiently awaiting the return of her husband from two long decades of wandering after the siege of Troy. The many suitors who wooed her were held off with the promise that she would make her choice when the length she was weaving was completed. That never happened for each night she unraveled the work of that day.

Between 1480 and 1483 a set of ten large tapestries was woven for Cardinal Ferry de Clugny, a Burgundian noble. This is one panel of that set, the subjects of which illustrated the Triumph of Chastity, or Womanly Virtues. Biblical women and great figures of legend and history exemplified the theme.

Penelope is represented in the medieval fashion of the day in which the textile was woven. Handsomely costumed in an ornately brocaded gown, she is adorned with resplendent jewels, and her headdress is very stylish. A cusped Gothic arch, supported by decorated columns, frames the woven picture. In the background we see a leaded window composed of lozenge-shaped panes of glass. Penelope's head is framed by a flowery panel. The "mille fleurs" motive was charmingly developed in Gothic textiles and worked into every available space. A flowery beauty characterizes Gothic tapestries which are also pervaded with a charming quality of youthfulness and exuberance.

Such tapestries were but part of the extensive repertoire of decorative arts which were developed in the Middle Ages for use in churches as well as palatial residences. In addition to providing sumptuous decoration for the spacious walls in much the same way that mural paintings or mosaics might, the tapestries also helped to keep out drafts and impart an illusion of warmth to the vast unheated interiors.

D. A.

True Joy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERYONE DESIRES HAPPINESS, and it is easy to find it when we understand its true nature and learn to have faith in the ultimate triumph of good over evil. Happiness is the natural state of man. Joylessness, apathy, and stolidity are abnormal and unnatural. Even a small understanding of the nature of God and His creation convinces one that God does not know or permit unhappiness or hopelessness. Love, joy, and peace are qualities of God, and these qualities are expressed by man, made in His likeness. The nature of God precludes the possibility of a joyless creation.

Joy is awakened by the expectation of good and the experience of well-being. The joyful heart abounds in gratitude for good, and ever finds reason for such gratitude. The Psalmist expressed the spiritual nature of joy in these words (Psalms 16:11): "In thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore." Joy is our spiritual inheritance. How fleeting joy would be if a change of abode or the absence of a person could destroy it!

Christian Scientists rejoice in the revelation of the perfect unity which exists between God and man. Thus joy is seen to be a part of the real man's nature. Without an understanding of Christian Science one might wonder how he could be happy when surrounded with distressing conditions. Perhaps it seems that he and his loved ones are being pushed headlong into disaster, and that he is powerless to avert the oncoming catastrophe. Certainly one cannot be altogether happy if he looks upon the trying conditions in the world or in his individual experience as part of God's creation. So long as we believe that life is as it seems materially to be we may experience unhappiness. The life which reflects Life, God, is spiritual and eternal, and we can make practical use of the knowledge of our spiritual identity as God's likeness by claiming only good, accepting only good, and doing only good. Evil seems to be real and formidable. Goliath was of huge proportions, and his boasted power seemed very real to the army of the Israelites. But David trusted in God and overcame the error. He had proved the power of good in a number of instances; therefore he was neither afraid nor dismayed. He used effectively the weapons at hand, and the enemy was defeated.

We need not be frightened by the boast of error, however huge it may seem to be. The truth leads the right thinker to discern how untrue error is. War, destruction, disease, poverty, and fear are not facts of true being. They are impossible in the allness of God, good. No type of inharmony can resist the light of Truth and Love. Christian Scientists are proving the truth by healing disease and demonstrating protection under circumstances where safety may seem to be humanly impossible. Men in war areas are finding the spiritual understanding of God to be of inestimable value in protecting them from danger.

The Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is filled with statements of Truth, which, when understood and applied, furnish an effective weapon against error of every kind. On page 495 Mrs. Eddy admonishes: "When the illusion of sickness or sin tempts you, cling steadfastly to God and His idea. Allow nothing but His likeness to abide in your thought. Let neither fear nor doubt overshadow your clear sense and calm trust, that the recognition of life harmonious—as Life eternally is—can destroy any painful sense of, or belief in, that which Life is not." We overcome the claims of sickness and disaster when we reject them as illusions which would tempt us to believe in a power apart from God. Each one can refuse to accept the suggestions of sin or of any condition of inharmony.

Strength and meekness are associated with joy. A student of Christian Science who was suffering from a disease that caused great bodily weakness was led to study references in the Bible and in Science and Health on the subject of strength. During the course of his study he found himself expressing more joy and gratitude, and later, the bodily ill disappeared and he recovered strength.

To have the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 2:5) is to have spiritual joy. Many find it helpful to ask themselves what the Master would do in circumstances such as each of us faces today. Would he be depressed or hopeless? Would he be fearful or tempted to express hatred? We know that he maintained the peace of spiritual achievement in the midst of trying conditions, and his followers must do the same. His heart was filled with love for God and man; hence he was joyous. He is sometimes spoken of as "a man of sorrows" (Isaiah 53:3), but the joy he experienced in his conscious recognition and demonstration of man's unity with God certainly outweighed his sorrow over the world's hatred of Truth.

We can all experience the joy of knowing that we are never separated from God, our loving Father-Mother. True joy helps us to gain a deeper love for God and for our fellow man. With joy in our hearts we can follow the example of Mrs. Eddy, who says of herself (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 220), "Each day I pray: 'God bless my enemies; make them Thy friends; give them to know the joy and peace of love.'"

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Free Passage

Through my window I can see
One small star whose twinkling light,
As a candle burning bright,
Keeps me company.

Though I lie within my room
Yet my thoughts can travel far
In the wake of one small star
Shining through the gloom.

GWEN CASTLE

Bells on the Maine Coast

THE MUSIC OF BELLS, which is frequently heard on the Maine coast, is something one associates with the sea quite as naturally as one does the sound of an anchor chain being run out, a rope being rove in a block, the lapping of waves along a vessel's side, or the tide washing a beach. For bells are put to a variety of marine uses. They are part of the system of buoyage. Almost all lighthouses have them. So does every ship. Docks and wharves are often equipped with them. Time is designated on shipboard by a special system of bells. And because marine bells have figured importantly in their lives, the people of the coast have never been chary of buying bells for other than marine purposes. Maritime Maine, indeed, abounds in great, middle-sized, and little bells of every kind.

Of all these the sound of the bell buoy is the most unearthly, perhaps because it is not rung by any human agency, but is operated by the uncertain action of the sea. Not only the irregularity of the sound, but the general mournfulness of tone, the grave note of warning, and the utter loneliness of the thing itself tethered amid endless acres of water make it seem non-terrestrial. It is neither a part of the land nor a part of the sea, but is like a thing existing sadly in limbo. No one, I am sure, ever heard a merry or joyous bell buoy. I used to think it would be a melancholy experience to live on the edge of the sea near a bell buoy; but once, when I did live for months within sound of one on the Maine coast, I found that, as in the case of almost any oft-repeated sound, I soon got used to it and did not notice it at all; though when it was replaced I had to accustom myself to it all over again, because the new bell buoy had a slightly different tone from the old one. I used to listen to it at night, and could sometimes tell from it the state of the sea and the direction of the wind. In a southeasterly I could hear it plainly. . . .

Lighthouse bells, which are used as warnings in thick weather, are much larger than any of the bells or gongs suspended in the skeleton superstructures above the floats of buoys, and are generally operated by clockwork and are sounded at regular intervals. Each lighthouse has its own special signal, such as a group of two strokes every twenty seconds or one stroke every ten or fifteen seconds, so that those who hear it can tell what particular bell it is and get their bearings from it. In returning the Sunbeam's salutes, the lighthouse bells were rung by hand. Often a child could be seen running along a boardwalk or down a pathway from the lighthouse to the bell to answer us. At Bass Harbor Head Light on the southwestern point of Mount Desert, there used to be a dog that would get hold of the rope and try to ring the bell whenever the Sunbeam saluted. It is a big bell, but the dog sometimes succeeded in ringing it.

The large bell at Pemaquid Light was removed a few years ago when that place was converted into an untended light station, and ever since has hung in an antique shop in Waldoboro, Maine. It is a huge thing, a 1,500 pounder I should judge, with an awfully solemn tone. Despite all the service it has seen, it is still in good condition. If I remember the inscription on it correctly, it was cast in the sixties at a foundry in Boston. Every year I inquire the price of the old bell, but it remains the same; namely, sixty-five dollars. I like to ask about it, because the dealer always rings it to show off its vibratory qualities.—From "Anchor to Windward," by EDWIN VALENTINE MITCHELL. (New York: Coward-McCann.)

La Joie véritable

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

CHACUN DÉSIRE le bonheur, qui n'est pas difficile à trouver lorsqu'on en saisit la nature et qu'on s'attend avec foi au triomphe ultime du bien sur le mal. Le bonheur est l'état naturel de l'homme. La tristesse, l'apathie, l'indifférence ne sont ni normales ni naturelles. Pour peu qu'on comprenne la nature de Dieu et de Sa création, on a la certitude qu'Il est incapable de connaître ou de permettre soit le malheur soit le découragement. L'amour, la joie, la paix, sont des qualités divines qu'exprime l'homme, créé à la ressemblance de Dieu. La nature divine exclut la possibilité d'une création privée de bonheur.

La joie s'éveille lorsqu'on s'attend au bien et qu'on l'apprécie comme il le mérite. Le cœur joyeux déborde de gratitude, il a toujours des raisons pour être reconnaissant. Le Psalmiste exprimait ainsi la nature spirituelle de la joie (Psaume 16:11): "L'âme est rassasiée de joie en ta présence; il y a des délices à ta droite pour toujours!" La joie est notre apanage spirituel. Mais qu'elle serait fugitive si elle pouvait être détruite par un changement d'habitation ou l'absence d'une personne!

Les Scientistes Chrétiens trouvent leur joie dans la révélation de l'unité parfaite qui subsiste entre Dieu et l'homme. Ainsi la nature même de l'homme réel implique la joie. Si l'on ne comprenait pas la Science Chrétienne, on s'étonnerait qu'il soit possible d'être heureux dans des circonstances pénibles. Tel a peut-être l'impression que lui et ceux qu'il aime sont entraînés dans un abîme de malheur, sans qu'il puisse conjurer la catastrophe imminente. Certes, on ne peut être tout à fait heureux si l'on pense que les fléaux dont souffre le monde ou dont on est soi-même atteint font partie de la création divine. Tant qu'on croit que la vie est ce qu'elle paraît être matériellement, on est plus ou moins exposé au malheur. La vie qui reflète la Vie divine est spirituelle, éternelle; pour utiliser d'une manière pratique la connaissance de notre identité spirituelle, créée à la ressemblance de Dieu, il faut revendiquer le bien, n'accepter et ne faire que le bien. Le mal semble réel, formidable. Goliath était d'une stature gigantesque, et pour l'armée des Israélites son pouvoir tant vanté paraissait des plus réels. Mais David mit sa confiance en Dieu et surmonta l'erreur. Ayant déjà prouvé à maintes reprises le pouvoir du bien, il ne ressentait ni crainte ni consternation. Il employa d'une manière efficace les armes dont il disposait et l'ennemi fut vaincu.

Même si l'erreur paraît colossale, ses vantardises ne devraient pas nous effrayer. Grâce à la vérité, le disciple qui réfléchit peut voir combien l'erreur est menteuse. La guerre, la destruction, la maladie, la pauvreté, la crainte ne sont point des faits en rapport avec l'être réel. Elles sont impossibles, étant donné la totalité de Dieu, du bien. Aucune espèce d'inharmonie ne résiste à la lumière de l'Amour et de la Vérité. Les Scientistes Chrétiens prouvent la vérité en guérissant la maladie, en démontrant la protection dans des circonstances où toutes les mesures humaines s'avéreraient insuffisantes. Là où sévit la guerre, bien des gens s'aperçoivent que la compréhension spirituelle de Dieu est d'une valeur inestimable et qu'elle préserve du danger.

Le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, abonde en déclarations de Vérité qui, lorsqu'elles sont comprises et mises en pratique, fournissent de bonnes armes contre les erreurs de tous genres. A la page 95, Mrs. Eddy nous donne ces précieux conseils: "Lorsque l'illusion de la maladie ou du péché vous tente, attachez-vous fermement à Dieu et Son idée. Que rien hormis Sa ressemblance ne demeure dans votre pensée. Que ni la crainte ni le doute n'obscurcissent votre sens lumineux et votre calme confiance, que la perception de la vie harmonieuse — comme l'est éternellement la Vie — peut détruire tout sens douloureux de ce qui n'est pas la Vie, ou toute croyance en ce qu'elle n'est pas." Pour surmonter les prétentions de maladie et de désastre, il faut les chasser comme des illusions qui voudraient nous faire croire à une puissance autre que Dieu. Chacun de nous peut refuser les suggestions de péché ou d'inharmonie.

La force et l'humilité s'apparentent à la joie. Souffrant d'une maladie accompagnée de grande faiblesse, un Scientiste Chrétien étudia dans la Bible et dans *Science et Santé* les passages ayant trait à la force. Au cours de cette étude, il s'aperçut qu'il exprimait davantage la joie, la reconnaissance; ensuite, le mal disparut et les forces revinrent.

Avoir "les sentiments qui étaient en Jésus-Christ" (Philippiens 2:5), c'est avoir notamment la joie spirituelle. Il est profitable de se demander ce que ferait le Maître dans des circonstances analogues à celles où nous nous trouvons aujourd'hui. Serait-il déprimé, découragé? Nourrirait-il des craintes, serait-il tenté d'exprimer la haine? Nous savons qu'au cours des épreuves les plus pénibles, il maintint la paix des réalisations spirituelles; et ses disciples doivent faire de même. Il connaissait la joie, car son cœur était rempli d'amour pour Dieu et pour l'homme. En parlant de lui, on emploie quelquefois l'expression "homme de douleurs" (Esaïe 53:3); mais la joie que lui donnaient la connaissance et la démonstration du rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu l'emportait certainement sur le chagrin causé par la haine du monde à l'égard de la Vérité.

Nous pouvons tous être heureux de savoir que nous ne sommes jamais séparés de Dieu, du Père-Mère qui nous aime. La vraie joie rend plus profond notre amour pour Dieu et pour nos frères. Si notre cœur est plein de joie, nous pouvons suivre l'exemple de Mrs. Eddy, dont nous avons la déclaration suivante (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 220): "Chaque jour je fais cette prière: 'Que Dieu bénisse mes ennemis; fais d'eux Tes amis; donne-leur de connaître la joie et la paix de l'amour.'"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Spring Pattern

Silken skeins of tender green
Hang from every willow bough
Soon the shuttle of the sun
Soft designs of leaves will run
Robing every tree, but now
Silken skeins of tender green
Hang from every willow bough.

MIRIAM LATOURELL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Pros and Cons of Sales Tax ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

There is a big drive on in Congress to enact a general sales tax and it looks as though a majority of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee, which is now considering the matter, favors it. There are strong arguments for a sales tax, too. This isn't one of those easy questions which can be oversimplified into blacks and whites; it is a question on which experts will differ and on which reasonable people may well expect to arrive at different opinions. It is a hard question and one which probably will be debated at great length in Congress.

President Roosevelt and the Treasury are opposed to a general sales tax and have been throughout the New Deal. Even this is qualified, however, because they accept and advocate sales, or excise, taxes on particular goods. But they disapprove of taxes which fall on clothing, food, and necessities of the poor. If these necessities are exempted, the general sales tax would not raise the money which is needed. And the chief argument for the tax is that it would be an immense money raiser. Indeed it would be. It would get right down into the pocketbooks and manilla-colored pay envelopes of the masses.

Many persons believe that unless this is done the problem of restricting consumers' buying can't be met. That is one of the chief problems of the war, of course. Because of war production, people are going to have more money to spend next year than there are civilian goods on which to spend it, and this normally would send up the price of civilian goods. But spending power may be taken away from them in taxes, or inflation may steal it away, like a thief in the night. Probably, both forces will be moderately active in the months to come along with positive restrictions like quotas, rationing cards, and price controls.

Treasury Offers Solution

The Treasury Department has offered its own huge tax bill as a partial solution of the emergency. If all its measures were put into effect it would take away pretty nearly $27,000,000,000 in taxes, social security payments, and the like. This is about the expected gap between the consumers big, war income and the diminished amount of civilian goods. However, the Treasury proposals would fall with terrific force on the so-called middle-income brackets among others—the income groups, let's say, that run from $3,000 to $15,000 a year—a range in which, dear reader, most of us have our economic life. Critics of this program must find somebody else upon whom to shift the burden. The difficulty is that the upper brackets are pretty well taxed already and even in some cases to the point of diminishing returns. So that leaves the lower incomes as the likeliest alternative. It is on them that a general sales tax would have its major effect.

What many persons still do not realize is the relative smallness of most American family incomes. Treasury officials have just submitted new estimates to the Ways and Means Committee, indicating that perhaps 66 per cent of America's 32,000,000 families got $2,000 or less in 1941. Probably 15,000,000 families had incomes of $1,500 or under. These families are the ones who would bear the chief burden of a general sales tax. Many of them are on the subsistence level already. They carry most of the weight of concealed taxes now as well as local, city, and state taxes. It is true that these families generally escape Federal income taxes. It is also also true that they will get a major share of increased earnings from steady war wages. The difficulty is that many of them have such a small safety margin in their economic lives.

Well, there is the situation. The big argument for the general sales tax is that in an emergency, halfway measures and sentimental considerations must be swept aside and that the only way to stop inflationary purchasing power is to dig right into the pockets of the overalled working class; that though their indiivdual wages are small there are so many of them that an enormous sum would be forthcoming.

Demand for More Pay

The big argument in answer to this, made by the Treasury, is that a sales tax is going to start a demand from low-income classes for more pay, which will start the inflationary spiral turning again, and that a retail sales tax in any case that exempted food and clothing would not be adequate to meet the need though it would to some extent soften the burden on the upper classes.

Well, those are the two lines of argument. Our own impression is that the Ways and Means Committee is veering in the direction of a general sales tax and is likely to report it. This does not mean that Congress will adopt it. The Treasury and Administration are as strongly opposed as ever. The prospect is for a long, hard struggle, with the result in doubt.

Indications are that Congress will whittle away some of the Treasury's drastic tax proposals in any case. We would look for example to see a cut of at least a billion dollars in the $7,000,000,000 tax increase program just sent up by Secretary Morgenthau.

The Country Speaks: Nevada

Wide-Open Spaces ..... *By Rodney L. Brink*

When speaking of the wide open spaces, where men are few, don't overlook Nevada. It still tops the list in the continental United States: 109,802 miles largely open, and only 110,247 population, by the 1940 census. One person to the square mile, approximately.

And now stand by for a shock: less than 20 per cent of that great mass of land which makes Nevada seventh State in size, is privately owned. the great bulk of the State is actually owned by the United States of America!

Something over 19,000,000 acres of this desert and mountain land are classified by the United States land office as "unappropriated and unreserved." Nearly 10,000,000 acres in this classification have never even been surveyed.

The sagebrush expanses, the rocky washes, the bare and craggy mountain ranges that rib the State from north to south, have made many an eastener driving or training westward ask the old question: "Why don't they give it back to the Indians?"

Well, it's a long story, but can be greately shortened here. President Abraham Lincoln needed the Congressional votes of another loyal State in the early '60's, and the Union needed the vast hoard of silver and gold that was pouring from the mines on the fabulous Comstock Lode.

Scant Population Affects Politics

There isn't enough population now to entitle Nevada, statistically, to the one member of Congress which each State must have. Nor did it have enough, by far, on Oct. 31, 1864, when it was admitted to the Union. It has, of course, two United States Senators, like all the other States. But such old-line States as Delaware and Vermont cannot boast more than one Representative in Congress, either.

Half of the small portion of privately owned land in Nevada belongs to the railroads, most of it given them in grants at the time of their construction. The "unappropriated and unreserved" phrase quoted previously means, according to a Nevada official, that "nobody wants that land enough to ask Uncle Sam to let them pay taxes on it." Nevada, for its part, would welcome some new names on its tax rolls.

Something more than a billion dollars worth of precious metals have been taken out of Nevada's hills and mountains since the Comstock Lode revealed its great wealth long ago.

In these days additional bits of desert valley land are being recaptured all the time as new water developments make irrigation possible. There are some rich agricultural areas where water has been put on the valley lands. In comparison to the State's whole area, however, these are small indeed.

Entering Nevada by almost any auto highway —and its highways are well built and well maintained—the traveler is greeted by a large blue-and-white signboard which announces "Nevada State Line" in bright letters that are luminous at night.

"No income tax," boasts the sign. "No sales tax, No inheritance tax. No corporation tax. No gift tax. A debt free State welcomes you. Admitted to the Union as 36th State in 1864."

A tax-conscious individual makes inquiry of County Assessor F. C. De Vinney at Las Vegas. He has been assessor of Clark County for 15 years.

Gambling Is a Bad Influence

There's $5 per $100 real property tax limit, set by State Legislature, and the limit is always crowded by the actual tax. Then there's a poll tax of $3 on all men, whether they vote or not. The mining properties—and there are still many rich ones—pay the State a percentage of their net earnings every six months.

Also, the wide-open gambling dens, which, sad to say, seem to be "the biggest industry" in both Las Vegas and Reno, pay license fees on their games.

It is not uncommon to see youthful soldiers from nearby McCarran Field at the gaming tables in Las Vegas. Girls who seem to be of high school age play at some of the tables. Children selling artificial flowers and other wares ply their trade among the strangely-assorted crowds in garish "casinos" in the most brilliantly lighted blocks on the main streets.

Army camps are moving into Nevada. Urgent defense production of minerals of various kinds is being rushed. The Chamber of Commerce of "Vaygas," as it is called, estimates that its population has more than doubled since the 1940 census was taken.

Perhaps the new population will see more clearly the lamentable thing Nevada's leading towns have done to themselves, and eventually vote in a Legislature that will vote out the sorry blight gambling has put upon an otherwise interesting State.

Memo From Britain:

Culture in Steel ..... *By Melita Spraggs*

When a company registered by the British Board of Trade reckons its dividend in "culture and happiness," things seem to be looking up, at any rate in one small corner of one big city in the North of England. Especially when the workers to benefit from the scheme are those engaged in the steel industry—one of the major spheres of Britain's war effort.

To secure the happiness of manual workers and small wage-earners is the chief care of the Freshgate Trust Foundation, inaugurated by businessmen in Sheffield. In its own words, the Trust aims to "make life more bearable, cheerful and attractive to people who have only a limited choice in occupation and in the surroundings in which they live."

Thought to be the first of its kind in Sheffield, and probably in Britain, the Trust has been given carte blanche to do practically anything its directors think will improve the lot of the working man.

Covers Wide Field

It may help to give facilities for recreation and sport, provide opportunities for workers to read and possess good books, to see good movies and plays, and to hear good music. The Trust may help to buy

Funds have, in the first instance, been supplied when foreign travel is possible again, assist those who wish to go abroad. It may even print and publish newspapers, periodicals, or books.

Funds have, in the first instance, been supplied by the subscribers who formed the Trust, but donations from other well wishers may be accepted.

The nucleus of the idea for this experiment in social welfare in industry appeared many years ago when some young men employed by Brown Bayley's Steel Works in Sheffield, expressed a desire to study languages. They were provided with a linguaphone—a gramophone with lessons on disks—and subsequently a teacher visited the works at intervals. Then grants were made to help pay the expenses of those who wished to go abroad for holidays. As a result some of the men became expert linguists. Later, experiments were made in the provision of baths and cafés and works concerts.

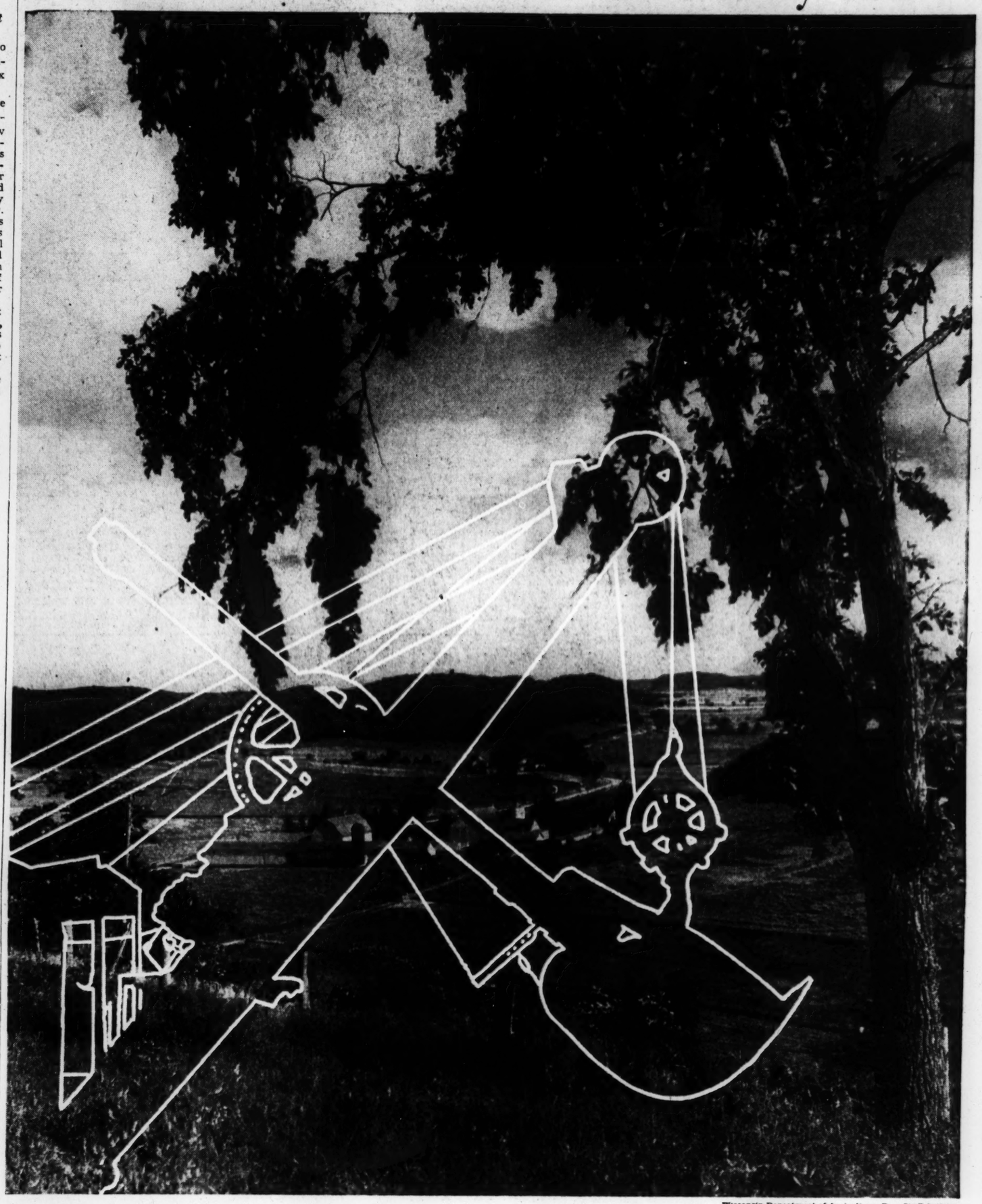
Aims of the Trust

The Freshgate Foundation Trust formed recently is the outcome of lunch-time conversations of a number of people who had spent a working lifetime in the steel industry and knew of the less pleasing aspects of the lives of the workers. For more than two years they sought some way in which to focus existing social welfare activities so as to counteract, if possible, the turmoil caused through the onset of war conditions.

Mr. Harry Brearley, distinguished metallurgist, discoverer of stainless steel and Freeman of Sheffield, is the permanent chairman of the Trust.

There is a growing dissatisfaction with conditions of industrial life, Mr. Brearley says. "The Trust is a means whereby a few men of good-will are trying to improve the lot of working men and women. It is not a movement, or a philosophy, or a party, or a program, or a model. It is a Trust created in response to a demand, intelligent and clamorous, that life shall be tidier, decent and more beautiful for the workers."

Steam Shovels Turn Farms Into Factory Sites



Wisconsin Department of Agriculture; By a Staff Artist

Descendants of men and women who fled Prussian oppression 100 years ago give up Wisconsin farms at U. S. behest for building of huge munitions plant.

Americans at War
Fourteenth of Forty-eight Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARABOO, Wis.—What is designed to become one of America's biggest war plants is now being put up in south central Wisconsin, not far from the capital, Madison. It is rising in the midst of very fertile fields, several miles from any city.

More than a hundred farm families have been obliged to turn their lands over to the Government, to sell or remove their livestock and to depart from pleasant, ancestral homes. Giant shovels are now upturning the ground which settlers have plowed each spring for a full century. Naturally, this dislocation has caused much grief. Irresponsible politicians made it a burning partisan issue.

Just why is the army taking this particular area? That question, naturally, is asked regarding the site of every war project. In each case there are many answers. The choice depends on transportation, freedom from air attacks, the availability of water, and power, accessibility of essential materials for munitions, presence of a labor supply, housing possibilities. Munition plants must be in the open country, if possible, but not in wildernesses. A supreme consideration, also, is speed in construction, so dry, level land without rocky ledges is desirable. Of course, no choice is perfect. Tax incidence is not perfect, nor is the draft. But in all cases the army has tried to cause as little dislocation and inconvenience as possible. That was most certainly the case here in Wisconsin.

If one should look over the issues of some United States German-language papers, as they appeared before Dec. 7, he would find vehement opposition on the part of some German organizations in this country to the Wisconsin project, and he could read in German that President Roosevelt was depriving these Wisconsin farmers of their lands because they voted against him. Hitler's agents in New York incited Wisconsiners of German origin to oppose the Government of the United States. These farmers formed a block to obstruct the project and at least one of them is reported repeatedly to have declared that the Government couldn't get him off unless it came with a gun.

This is not saying that these farmers were disloyal or un-American. But their natural reluctance at leaving good farms was accentuated and inflamed by politicians and Nazi agents. It is characteristic that the very same type of partisans who once urged these farmers to hinder the Government in its defense efforts later launched tirades against the Government for not having made faster progress in its defense work.

Prosperous Farms

A visit to Sauk County, where the new plant is being erected, immediately reveals why the farmers were loath to give up their homes and lands: it is a very beautiful and prosperous area, lying at the foot of picturesque hills and along a fecund, full-flowing river. It is settled by people of the most substantial, industrious, self-reliant type, many of whom are of Teutonic origin.

On visiting Baraboo, the seat of Sauk County, one finds himself in an exemplary town. Sixty years ago the Ringling Brothers of circus fame got their start here. They advertised their show as being "moral, elevating, instructive, and fascinating." At the first performance 59 people watched the "elevating" spectacle and paid for the privilege. The seven gifted sons of a German harness maker were so encouraged that they kept on with their "instructive, fascinating" activity and soon became rich enough to buy a one-ring tent.

Old barnlike buildings left in Baraboo are reminders of that thrilling enterprise, but the Ringling Brothers left little glamor here. The implication contained in their first advertisement is far more characteristic of Baraboo than glamor, namely, that to attract its citizens you must offer them something "moral, elevating, and instructive."

About a large square containing a solid, clean, carefully kept Court House, are built substantial banks and stores and offices. Church steeples rise on every side, a beautiful new school building testifies to high regard for children, and a bright, neat newspaper plant seems to show hearty support for the excellent local daily.

The farmers' cars lining the curbs are models of recent date and the well-clothed farmers on the streets seem self-reliant, intelligent and secure. A feeling of security, indeed, fairly shouts from the place. Normally no town in the world seemed so far from war as Baraboo. And nothing was easier than to persuade its citizens that any one who spoke of danger was a war monger. The need for war preparation seemed a bug-a-boo to Baraboo.

As one descends from the hills about the County seat, and crosses broad level Prairie du Sac, he comes to two thrifty little towns on the Wisconsin River, which by their inhabitants have often been called "Ober" and "Unter" Sauk. This very nomenclature shows the origin of the settlers; they came from Germany and Switzerland. Also, from Hungary—at least one of them did.

Strange to say, the Patriarch and Patron of the Sauk Settlement was an enterprising Hungarian prince. He was very liberal in his attitudes and cultured in his tastes, so made Sauk City an advanced intellectual center, which it still remains. For years the Sauks were as the reflections of liberal Europe, on a pioneer Wisconsin prairie.

And the prairie itself developed in a no less substantial way than the neighboring towns. It is dotted with silos, spacious barns, convenient white houses. In its pastures and corrals are found some of the best stock in a state noted for its farm animals. There are school facilities for every child. The farm organizations and 4-H clubs are among the best in the neighborhood. Almost no farmer would think of moving from here to better his lot. This is the place ambitious farmers dream of coming to.

But more than a hundred families have had to move. The Government surveyed their lands, decided to take their fields for a war plant and set the day by which they would have to leave. Naturally, there was consternation. Not a single farmer signed the proffered "option." All joined in opposition, engaged a lawyer and threatened to go to court.

Washington Sends a Man

Then a Co-ordinator came out from Washington. He was a very fatherly man with complete understanding for old settlers who don't want to move from homes they love. He also appreciated that a price which might seem fair for lands and houses might not be fair when the cost and trouble of dislocation were considered. This Co-ordinator, George E. Farrell, called the hundred farmers together and many officials predicted a very stormy meeting. Yet it turned out to be anything but stormy. The Co-ordinator seemed more like a pastor than the agent of an order-giving Government.

In the first place, he expressed his assurance that they all felt alike about the war and were utterly determined to win victory for their country. Here there was complete agreement and several farmers pointed out they had boys in the army. Two sons even were serving with General MacArthur in the Philippines. Of course they wanted guns and shells made for those boys. They were not opposing the Government's decisions, they declared.

But they wanted better prices. Also, they had questions to ask. Could they take their fences to the new farms they would eventually buy? How about valuable equipment in their barns and dairies? Could they take their plumbing and heaters to their new places? How about the churches that would be torn down and schools? How about AAA payments and FSA help on new places?

All of these questions were answered in a neighborly, common sense way. A desire for co-operation became evident. Sentiments began to change. Most of the farmers overcame their suspicion and relinquished their feeling of partisan bitterness. They expressed appreciation of the Co-ordinator's visit and within a few weeks the farmers began to sign the options. Even before that, all took measures to vacate their farms by the prescribed date. For many days droves of stock could be seen moving away to new quarters, and vans rolled over the roads carrying furniture and heirlooms.

Now many homes stand desolate. Barns loom empty and deserted. Silos mount as silent reminders of a great migration. No children play in the yards. No mail carrier stops at the gates. No pastor calls. No inviting aroma spreads from the kitchen doors and no chimney gives forth the smoke of cheerfully burning hearth fires.

Gigantic shovels rumble across the fields. Fences are being rolled up. Sheds collapse, trees crash down. White houses are reduced to piles of boards. In a few months trucks and trains will cart bombs and shells from those fertile Sauk County cornfields toward battle fields.

Germany's Liberals fled here to escape Prussian militarism nearly a century ago. They built a good society. Now Nazis threaten them along with the rest of the world. They have consented to have their homes torn down that a world may be preserved in which free men may again erect houses in freedom and with self-respect.

Only Super-Feat by Brooklyn Tonight Can Deprive Brimsek of Vezina Trophy

Mr. Zero Has All but Won N. H. L. Goalie Award Again

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Unless the Brooklyn Americans score 15 goals at Boston Garden tonight—a feat about as likely as their winning the league championship—Frigid Frankie Brimsek of the Boston Bruins will once again win the Vezina Trophy as the best goalie in the circuit.

As the Bruins head into their final game of the regular N. H. L. season, Brimsek holds a 14-goal lead over Turk Broda of Toronto, who won the award a year ago. Only 115 tallies have whizzed past Mr. Zero as compared to 129 for the chunky Mr. Broda, so the Boston netminder appears to be in.

Honor Deserved

For Frankie the honor is richly deserved. Not only are statistics on his side, but the high opinion of hockey coaches and writers almost to a man is arrayed in his favor.

It is no slur on the ability of his teammates to say that over nearly the whole of the last quarter of the season Brimsek has been practically on his own. With one half of his regular defense corps missing he has come through not only to allow less goals than any other major league back-stop, but he has paced the Bruins into a very creditable third place.

Risen to Heights

Frankie of course has always been a great goalie, yet perhaps he has never before risen to such heights as he has since misfortune so rudely shattered the dreams of the Bruins. Losing Dit Clapper at defense was like losing his right hand, and losing the back-checking Krauts was like losing his left, still he has back-boned the team in every game.

If the Bruins had not lost so many of their stars, it is highly probable that not even 100 goals would have been scored on "Zee," as his teammates affectionately call him. Over the first half of the schedule only 47 goals were put in the Bruins' net, while over the last half there have been 68.

Day Different

Happy Day, coach of Toronto Maple Leafs, is probably the only authority in the business who maintains that Brimsek runs second to anyone, and quite understandably Hap sticks up for Broda. After all, Turk won the Cup last season and has goaltended the Leafs into second place this winter even though the Toronto defense has been at full strength for only a few of the entire 48-game schedule.

Paul Thompson of Chicago Black Hawks, whom the Bruins meet in the coming Stanley Cup play-offs, declared recently, "Brimsek is tops. We need 25 shots to get one goal on him. With the Bruins depleted up front, he's become a one-man team, and he may very well be the one to eliminate us from the play-offs."

Swung Around

Frankie Boucher of the champion New York Rangers: "For a while I liked Broda because of his play with an undermanned Leaf defense, but I have swung around to Brimmie again. I don't believe any other goalie could have kept the Bruins so much in the contention."

And Art Ross, manager of the Bruins, says without reservation, "He is the best goalie I ever saw in my life."

All of which is high praise indeed, but Zee is not one to let such panegyrics go to his head. He is still the same modest, bashful kid that he was when he broke into the big time four seasons ago and found the eye of public opinion directly upon him.

Tended to Knitting

Brimsek, you remember, filled the place left vacant by the highly popular Tiny Thompson. Frankie tended strictly to his knitting and over the years has built up a following that now rivals Tiny's. In his four years in the Boston nets, he has been first among the league goalies twice and second twice, and now becomes only the third goalie in history to win the award more than once. Thompson won it three times and Chuck Gardiner of Chicago twice.

Hockey for next season presents a hazy picture at best, but if it should be played and this Eveleth, Minn., boy is still around, watch him go. But don't look far from the top, for that's where he'll be.

Over the Blue Line

Bill Cowley, a mask protecting his face, returns to action tonight . . . Upon his showing Ross will base his hopes in the play-offs . . . With Cowley Ross feels the Bruins have a chance of going at least to the final round . . . Bill will again center between Conacher and Wiseman, with rookie Jack McGill working with Bruce and Hiller . . . This will allow Flash Hollett to drop back to defense.

* * *

Tickets for season subscribers for Boston's first play-off game here next Tuesday will be ready tomorrow at the Garden . . . The tickets must be picked up within 48 hours . . . Public sale for this game will begin March 20 . . . No telephone reservations will be accepted.

Hextall Ready To Annex 1942 Scoring Crown

MONTREAL, March 17 (AP)—Bryan Hextall, New York Ranger wing, who was second in the individual scoring race a year ago, has the 1942 crown all ready to tuck into his own personal trophy chest.

Hextall, with the Ranger schedule completed, has collected 56 points for a seven-point lead over Detroit's Don Grosso, who is in fourth place but is the only one of the leaders with a game left to play.

Lynn Patrick and Phil Watson, linemates of Hextall, are in second and third places with 54 and 52 points, respectively. Patrick shoved home 32 goals for the season, the first National League player in seven years to turn the trick.

The leading scorers:

Player, Club	G	A	Pts
Hextall, New York	24	32	56
Patrick, New York	32	22	54
Watson, New York	15	37	52
Grosso, Detroit	21	28	49
Abel, Detroit	17	28	45
Thoms, Chicago	15	30	45
Blake, Montreal	17	26	43
Apps, Toronto	18	23	41
Drillon, Toronto	23	17	40
Anderson, Brooklyn	11	28	39

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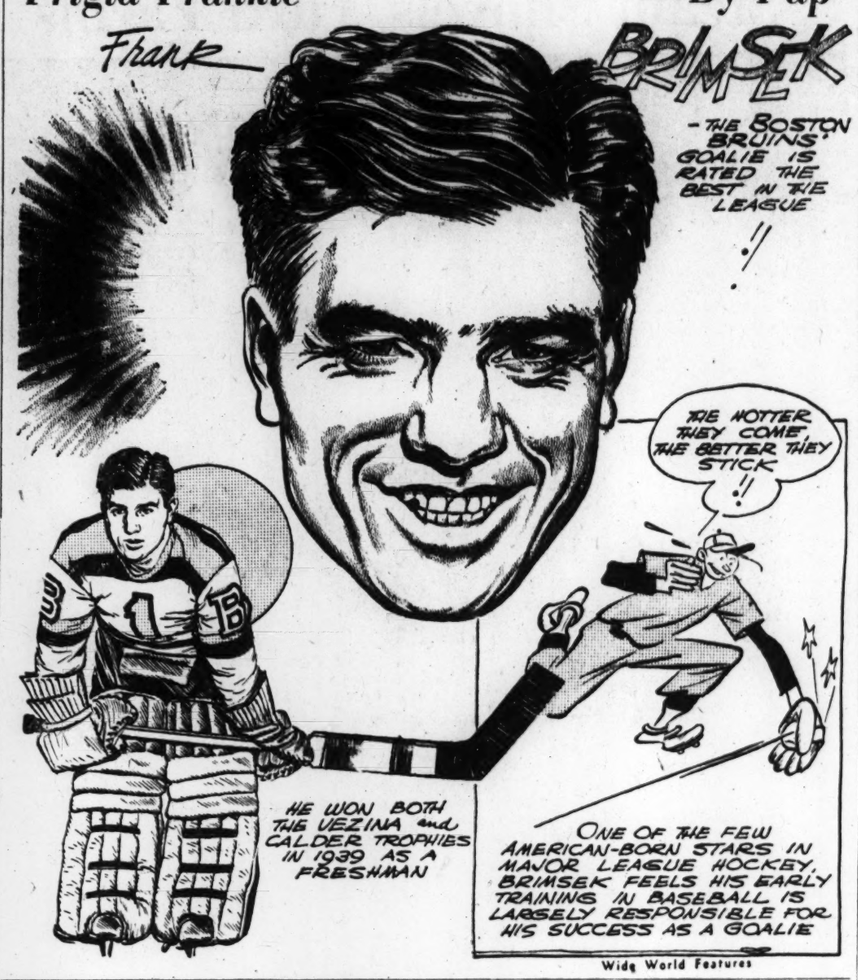

Frigid Frankie
Frank
—By Pap'
BRIMSEK
-THE BOSTON BRUINS' GOALIE IS RATED THE BEST IN THE LEAGUE
!!
THE HOTTER THEY COME THE BETTER THEY STICK
!!
HE WON BOTH THE VEZINA and CALDER TROPHIES IN 1939 AS A FRESHMAN
ONE OF THE FEW AMERICAN-BORN STARS IN MAJOR LEAGUE HOCKEY, BRIMSEK FEELS HIS EARLY TRAINING IN BASEBALL IS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS SUCCESS AS A GOALIE
Wide World Features

Pete Kelly Wins Scoring Honors In Minor Loop

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17 (AP) — The American Hockey League's prized scoring crown today belonged to Pete Kelly, sandy-haired star of the Springfield eastern division champs.

Kelly, who unleashed a terrific closing season drive, won going away with 78 points, 11 more than Lou Trudel of Washington, the runner-up. Pete and Lou each picked up seven points last week, the finale.

The best the circuit's western division could do was to place Les Cunningham of Cleveland under Trudel with 65 points. Oddly enough, Indianapolis, which led the western teams, failed to get a player among the top scorers.

Pete Bessone of Pittsburgh, with 82 minutes and a misconduct, incurred the most penalties. Lofvendahl of Philadelphia was second with 69 minutes.

The leading scores:

Player, club	G.	A.	Pts.
Kelly, Springfield	34	44	78
Trudel, Washington	37	30	67
Cunningham, Cleveland	25	40	65
Schultz, Pittsburgh	27	36	63
O'Flaherty, Springfield	18	44	62
DeMarco, Providence	23	38	61
Macdonald, Buffalo	28	30	58
Burns, New Haven	27	30	57
Calladine, Providence	32	24	56
Sherf, Pittsburgh	19	37	56

Dad's Footsteps

Bob Ufer, Michigan, who recently set a new indoor record in the 440 yards, is the son of C. E. Ufer, famous Michigan half miler of a quarter century back. Bob ran the quarter in 48.1. His father ran the half in 1:55.2 outdoors in May of 1916.

Foxx Is Still Choice For Regular Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 17—Although he has yet to play an inning, and probably has never been quite so inconspicuous in spring training since he broke into the big leagues with the Athletics 17 years ago, Jimmy Foxx nevertheless is likely to open the season at first base for the Red Sox at Fenway Park four weeks from today.

As long ago as last December, Foxx was demoted by Manager Joe Cronin. Ulysses (Tony) Lupien, former Harvard baseball and basketball captain, was nominated as the ranking Red Sox first baseman at that time. He has held the position since the opening of the exhibition schedule in Miami on March 7, starting every game and going through without relief.

Material Evidence

Thus, the material evidence would seem to indicate that Lupien, not Foxx, will be playing first base a month from today. In this case, however, the obvious is misleading, the facts are not what they seem, and Foxx, by merely sitting on the bench with a broken toe while Lupien has played regularly, has gained ground.

Lupien has not hit the ball very well, and when he has hit it well, he has not hit it far. The thought often expressed by camp observers is, "How he can ever take Foxx's place? Lupien hasn't the power to knock in runs the way Foxx did."

Habit With Foxx

It has become a habit to look for Foxx in the middle of the Boston batting order. He, with Ted Williams and Cronin, represents a thump that has given the Sox a formidable offense. There's no doubt that his absence, despite his gradual decline as a batsman, leaves a gap in the line-up.

Lupien is a better competitor, a more persistent hustler, and a more skillful first baseman than Double X, and yet it is doubted if a fellow who hit .289 for Louisville last year and who has never been a standout percentage hitter, will sock the ball sufficiently to qualify as a first baseman on a first division ball club.

Anxious to Win

Already Cronin has intimated that Foxx will not be played at third base, in the outfield, or at catcher—three positions he has essayed at various times in his career, but never with success. That means that Foxx is either a first baseman or merely a pinch hitter.

It is possible that Cronin will string along with Lupien through the first part of the season, despite his medicore showing thus far. For one thing, it might stimulate Foxx to greater efforts. But Cronin is anxious to win, and our guess is that he will not torture himself by keeping a powerful hitter like Foxx on the bench in favor of Lupien.

The Southern Exposure

Red Sox officials, including Tom Yawkey, Eddie Collins, and Joe Cronin, have not mentioned Ted Williams's decision to play baseball this season to the player since he joined the team. The question of his deferment has been officially decided as far as they are concerned, and the future lies between the Kid and the fans . . . Joe Cronin, who should know as much about shortstop as anyone now in the game, has been tutoring Johnny Pesky in the fine art of fielding the position. Cronin says that Pesky's throwing has improved greatly in the past year . . . Tomorrow the Red Sox make the first of three scheduled trips to St. Petersburg, playing the Cardinals. The Sox do not have another off-day until next Monday.

Dodds Waited for No One In Attempt to Break Mark

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—Sure, maybe it was foolish. When a fellow starts on a long trip and burns up his tires at a 70-mile clip he can expect to finish on the rims. Nowadays, anyway, as when they are gone, that's all there is, there isn't any more.

So when Gilbert Dodds started the Columbian Mile the other night like he was going to run a good brisk quarter and call it quits it might have been expected he would end up pretty flat, and that when he needed just a little more to carry on, he'd find that was all there was, there wasn't any more.

But you can't help admiring the young divinity student from Nebraska's fertile acres. He gave it all he had, and if he lost by about three yards that can't be considered such a woeful lack of judgment of pace. When you miss pacing off a mile by a stride or so you're coming close to surveyor's accuracy.

This may sound like praising a loser while neglecting a winner. After all, Les MacMitchell won the race, and to him full credit for having the stuff to withstand the withering pace and having just a little more left than his rival.

But there is something about the way Dodds ran the race that appeals. He set out to win by running the opposition into the ground, supremely confident in his own durability.

There was no waiting around for the others to make the race, as has so often happened, always with mournful results. At the Penn Relays two or three years ago a crop of blue-ribbon milers practically ran backward to keep from getting in front. You'd have thought they didn't trust each other. The race went in high-school time.

Glenn Cunningham, a master of pace and always willing to lead if the others declined to set a satisfactory pace, once decided to wait for someone else to push the revolving door. he just stayed back there waiting for something to happen. Nothing did, and the time was 4:46.8. The Kansan could have stopped to milk a cow and bettered that time under ordinary circumstances.

There probably are track men who will criticize Dodds' race, claiming that had he eased up just a little he might have had enough left to withstand MacMitchell's challenge.

But the fact remains if anyone ever runs a four-minute mile he's going to have to run the same kind of race Dodds tried to run the other night. He's going to have to start out fast and continue along the same lines.

Dodds was timed at :58.1 for the quarter 1:59.7 for the half and 3:03.5 for the three quarters. That left a :56.5 final quarter necessary to hit the four-minute mark.

Sometime a fellow is going to come along who can do it, but nobody is going to do it without trying. Dodds was trying. He wasn't out just to win. He was out to win in record time. And to do that he couldn't tap-dance back there waiting for someone else to show him how fast he should go.

It's not inconceivable that had he set a less torrid pace he might have had enough left to sprint with MacMitchell and win. But he chose the hard way, which is the way records are made.

Southpaw Jimmy Wallace Has Bright Career Ahead

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., March 17—At this East Coast resort town today for a game with the champion Dodgers, the Braves had eagle-eyed Brooklyn critics asking: "Who's that little left-hander?" And it was easy to understand their curiosity. For, although young Jim Wallace is not on the Boston roster, and does not even figure to be around when the regular season opens, you will be smart to remember his name. They'll never be able to keep him out of the National League in a year or two.

Bob Quinn thought it a good idea to bring young Wallace to camp for the experience and to help pitch batting practice. But the boy has attracted more attention to date than any southpaw in sight despite the brief two seasons he has spent in the lower minors.

With Hartford

"Say, none of the boys like to hit when Wallace is throwing in practice," said Manager Casey Stengel early today. "The left-hand hitters run and hide. That kid has got something. I don't see how he can miss in a couple of years."

Signed to a Hartford contract, young Wallace will get his turn in these Grapefruit League engagements with the regulars, but the Braves have no idea of holding on to him after the bell rings. It would be a big mistake to keep so green a youngster on the bench most of the year. What he needs to knock off the rough edges is everyday work in the minors. And he will get it at Hartford, against Eastern League batters.

Wallace is an Evansville boy Bob Coleman, who manages the Evansville Three-I League outfit for the Braves, saw him pitching for Evansville High School and striking out almost every other hitter. He was so far ahead of the high school class on the diamond, the other pitcher had to blank Evansville to stay in the game. The Braves broke him in at Owensboro, Ky., in 1940 and he surprised by winning 15 contests. Last season he was moved up to Bridgeport, and in one of his victories he struck out 18 Reading batters.

Fanned 18 Men

"Yes, I had quite a day," said the apple-cheeked boy, smiling "And it was my birthday, too. I was 20 years old on Aug. 12, so I made the Reading batters help me celebrate. I hope I can do that every Aug. 12th."

"I'd sure like to have him at Evansville," said Bob Coleman. "I stood behind the batting cage the other day while he was throwing and I'm telling you there isn't a better curve ball in camp. No, sir. I don't care who you put him up against—Tobin, Errickson or anyone. His ball really drops off a table. And he doesn't throw it like a curve. He holds it like you'd hold a knuckler, but opens his fingers behind it as he lets it go. I guess you'd call it a knuckler curve. I never saw anything like it. The ball drops a foot. It explodes!"

Like Bridges

Said Long George Kelly in a press conference: "Don't let anybody tell you Wallace is small. He may not look big, but he's strong. He's one of those wiry kids, like Tommy Bridges. And he has a great arm. He'll keep throwing until you shout him off the rubber. I like a boy as willing as that. He'll listen to you when you tell him something. It doesn't go in one ear and out the other. Something inside there stops it. He'll be a real pitcher some day."

It may be that Stengel is planting Wallace at Hartford, within a short ride of Boston, so that the boy could be called in if an emergency arose. The Braves are not too well off in the southpaw department. The only left-hand holdover is Art Johnson, who might be called into the Army before the end of the summer. Lou Tost from Hollywood, and Warren Spahn and Will Donovan from Evansville are the other lefties, each of whom must still prove he belongs in the big leagues.

* * *

The Braves are back at Sanford tomorrow and Thursday and Stengel will probably let them play at least one regular-yannigan game. The Grapefruit League schedule the end of the week takes them against the Ceveland Indians at Clearwater on Friday, the St. Louis Browns at nearby Deland on Saturday and the Browns at Sanford on Sunday.

* * *

Another highly regarded youngster not on the Boston roster is Harold O'Connor of Brockton. Since graduating from Brockton high, he has been playing with the Taunton Lumber Company semi-pro outfit. A pitcher in school, Hal will go with Bob Coleman's Evansville club as a outfielder.

* * *

O'Connor is a big boy, with good power in the batter's box. He and his father visited Bob Quinn one day at Braves Field. "I'll let him sign with you," said the elder O'Connor, "if you'll send him to Coleman at Evansville." This should give you an idea of how Bob stands with the boys.

* * *

Johnny Dudra is one of the best hitters on this ball club, but will be hard to play because of his fielding. He can hit all types of pitching and is fast on the bases, but gives ground balls quite a battle on the infield. After joining the Braves last September, he played all four infield berths and pinch hit, and his batting average was a neat .360. In parts of 14 games he had nine hits in 25 tries.

Sports Around The Hub

Football Practice

It will be "hard work" from now until the spring football practice season ends for the Harvard squad. This was made clear to the 76 candidates yesterday in the Briggs Cage by Coach Dick Harlow who said that scrimmage work would begin by Friday.

* * *

The squad, headed by Capt. Don Fortè, was termed by Coach Harlow as "very green." Only seven lettermen were among the group. Fortè was the only gridster that started against Yale last November.

* * *

Coach Denny Myers greeted 39 candidates, including 18 freshmen in Boston College's opening spring practice session. Because of the muddy conditions the squad was kept indoors. Coach Myers hopes to start light scrimmages later this week.

* * *

The Cleveland Indians romped over the Boston Braves yesterday, 9-to-1. The Braves only tally came in the eighth when Frank Demaree scored on Nanny Fernandez's double.

* * *

The Red Sox went extra innings yesterday to beat the Giants, 2-to-1. Held scoreless until their half of the ninth the Yawkeymen finally managed to squeeze across the tying run which kept them in the ball game. A single in the 12th by Rookie Bill Conroy, catching his first full game for the Sox, scored Tony Lupien with the winning tally.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Yankees Uncover New Star

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., March 17—The Yankees have come up with another Charley Ruffing. The newcomer's name is Johnny Lindell, a Newark recruit. Along with having something on the ball as a moundsman, he has—like Ruffing—something on the ball at the plate. When big John is not pitching for Joe McCarthy, he can do a little pinch hitting. In fact, the six-foot-four, 205-pound International League graduate can go Ruffing one better: he can play either first base or the outfield.

If called upon to substitute in the infield or outfield, Lindell could uphold the best traditions of the Yankee defense. He has great speed for a big fellow and, as they say in the dugout, he can "hound that ball." But most important of all, he can hit a long ball and do it often. In this respect, at least, he is a rare type of hurler.

Will Pitch

However, despite his power and speed, Lindell will confine his talents to the mound. As Joe McCarthy describes him: "He's too good a pitcher right now to be chasing around the outfield. What we might do with him in a year or two could be another story. But this year he'll pitch, and by the middle of July a lot of fellows will be wishing he was playing first base or the outfield."

The newest Yankee sensation started playing ball at Joplin, Mo., in 1926. His first professional record was a substantial 17 won and only eight lost. The next season it was Binghamton; then Newark and Oakland in 1938; Kansas City in '39 and '40, and Newark again in '41. Handicapped during much of the '37 campaign, Johnny gave his arm a vacation by alternating between the infield and outfield. In '40 he showed his first signs of greatness when he won 18, lost seven at Kansas City. Last year he took 23, lost only four for the Bears.

Had Best Year

McCarthy had a look at the big hurler a year ago at St. Petersburg, but decided he needed another stretch in the minors. Lindell balked a little at going out, maintaining that he deserved a longer trial with the varsity. But he was convinced that Newark was the right spot and it is well he agreed. Instead of warming the Yankee bench and working about once every two weeks, he had his best year with the Bears and now is certain to stay in the American League.

International League mound averages show that Lindell lost four games in '41. But there is more to the tale than that. Actually, he pitched only one bad game all year—against the Jersey City Giants on May 20. The other setbacks were a 2-1, 12-inning decision to Rochester; a 1-0 game to Montreal, and Rochester again by 2-1.

All at Night

The prize rookie finished the season with 12 straight victories. After that second 2-1 defeat by Rochester on July 9, he was not in a losing game. In fact, he didn't lose an afternoon engagement at all. The four setbacks were all recorded under the lights.

Lindell, now 25, was born at Greeley, Colo., but the family moved to Iowa when he was two and to California when he was six. He now lives at Arcadia, about a mile from the ranch of Freddy Fitzsimmons. A born athlete, Johnny won 11 major letters at Monrovia, Calif., high school. He probably would have done even better if time had allowed

It did not take the big pitcher long to earn his letter with the Yankees, either. His first two spring assignments were against the Cardinals and Red Sox, two of the hardest hitting clubs in baseball. But he did all right. McCarthy thinks so much of his power with a bat that he lets him hit with the regulars. Which is a little honor a hurler is rarely accorded in the big leagues. Ask some of the other Yankees.

'Pics Face Eagles

The Boston Olympics open their play-offs for the U. S. Amateur Hockey Association championship in Washington tonight, where they will play the Eagles in the first game of a home-and-home series. The 'Pics will meet Washington, Johnstown, New York, and the winner of the Hershey Cup series between Atlantic City, Baltimore, and River Vale, with the championship to be decided on points. Another newcomer is due to bow in as an Olympic tonight in Don Veigel of Akron, Ohio, the 42nd player to see service with the team this season.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New York	34	20	6	74	272	197
Johnstown	34	20	6	74	248	215
Boston	33	20	6	72	254	213
Washington	28	27	5	61	241	253
Baltimore	26	30	4	56	232	262
Atlantic City	20	38	1	41	234	307
River Vale	18	38	4	40	191	265

Boardwalk Cup Standing

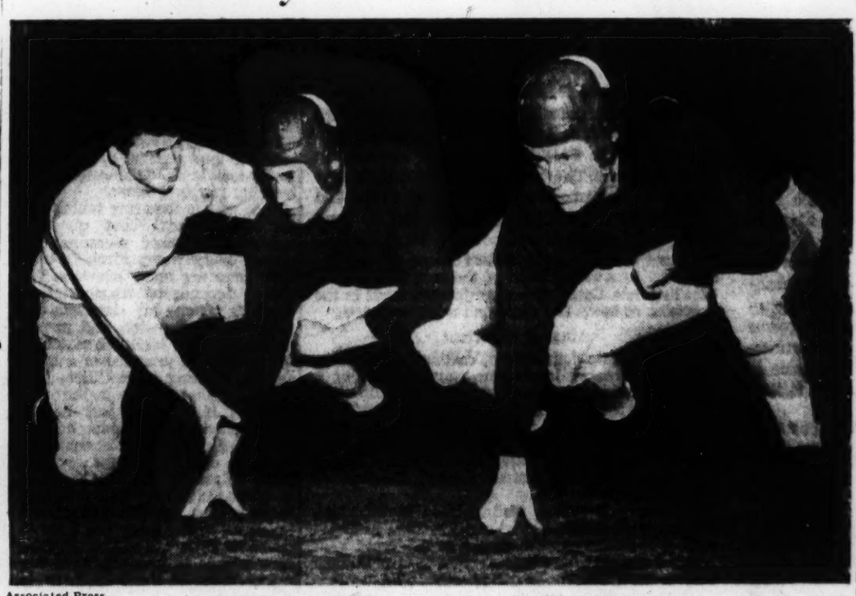
New York	17	9	4	38	141	95
Johnstown	17	11	2	36	128	113
Washington	15	13	2	32	137	129
Baltimore	13	15	2	28	127	130
Atlantic City	13	15	1	27	116	131
Boston	13	15	2	28	108	127
River Vale	10	19	1	21	104	145

National Hockey League

Games to Play		W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
0	New York	39	17	2	80	177	143
1	Toronto	37	17	3	77	155	139
1	Boston	34	17	6	74	152	118
1	Chicago	29	22	3	47	141	149
1	Detroit	18	35	4	40	134	163
1	Montreal	17	27	3	37	127	170
1	Brooklyn	16	28	3	35	130	167

Ed Head, Brooklyn's promising right hander, was a southpaw pitcher as a boy. But he broke his left arm and switched.

Peabody in New Gridiron Role



Associated Press

Harvard All-America Guard Helps Coach

Endicott (Chub) Peabody II (left), All-America guard in 1941, now an ensign in the United States Naval Reserve, takes time out to assist Dick Harlow, Harvard varsity football coach, as the Crimson grid candidates reported for spring practice. The players, left to right, are: Bob Fisher (son of a former Harvard head football coach) and Jim Aldrich.

'Watch on the Rhine'—Radio Prospects—'The Rivals' in Revival

Lillian Hellman's Play Presented at the Colonial

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Watch on the Rhine," Lillian Hellman's play, which was awarded the New York critics' prize as the best work of an American playwright last season, will reach its first anniversary in another fortnight. When it was first produced in New York on April 1, this country was still technically at peace. But though we are now at war, the play, as it was presented at the Colonial Theater last evening, does not seem dated. It still has a tragic impact.

Although it has been acted for almost a year by the same cast which brings it to Boston, there are few signs of the routine which comes from many performances. Here and there are speeches that might have been voiced more clearly. Occasionally a humorous line is pointed up a little more than might be warranted. But in general the acting has bite and fire in the significant passages, and the lighter portions are done briskly and surely. An appreciative audience, assembled by the American Theater Society for this fourth subscription offering of its season, rewarded the players with repeated curtain calls.

* * *

Miss Hellman, who is a skillful playwright, begins the evening lightly. In the pleasant livingroom of a spacious country house, perhaps 20 miles from Washington, a dowager and her son are awaiting the return of her daughter, who a score of years ago had married a German engineer. Now the daughter, her husband, and their three children are refugees from the Nazi regime. The talk at first is amusing banter, tossed deftly back and forth. But Miss Hellman wastes few words. Even when the mood is one of humor, the speeches throw light on the characters, their backgrounds, their standing in the community, and their familiarity with European life.

In an interlude of the family reunion, a few words dropped by another refugee guest in the house, a Rumanian count of uncertain history, hint at more serious matters in prospect. Gradually the conflict is joined between the self-seeking Rumanian exile, eager to line his empty pockets and curry favor with the Nazis, and the German fugitive, who had sacrificed his career and safety to join in the underground warfare against the Nazi regime.

* * *

As the play progresses, the touches of humor vanish and the mood becomes steadily more grim. For this is not a pleasant struggle. Nor does the German refugee attempt to deceive himself that it is. He does not try to condone the murder that he does. He takes the steps before him as the only ones that he can see to protect his comrades in Germany and perhaps to lead at last to a more peaceful world.

What Miss Hellman is trying to do, of course, is to translate the struggle with the Nazis in terms of these few people. She has set forth its ugliness. But she has also caught the self-sacrifice and heroism of the men and women who have turned from comfort and ease to fight a regime which they abhor.

She has accomplished her purpose in terms of character as well as plot. Herman Shumlin, who produced and directed the play, has provided her with an able cast and skillful direction. The interplay of the characters and the closely woven threads of plot have been carefully handled.

Paul Lukas as the German refugee gives a performance of smoldering power that bursts into flame at the climax. Beneath his shabby attire and despite the violence which he finds unavoidable can be discovered a man of high ideals and the courage that triumphs over fears. Mady Christians keeps him able company in a more emotional role as the wife who submerges her personal feelings to send him back into danger. Lucile Watson has a rich part as the doughty matriarch, a woman of sharp tongue, quick wit, and warm heart. John Lodge in one of the principal supporting roles gives a smoothly finished performance as her son.

George Coulouris has an unpleasant assignment as the Rumanian count but he manages it with professional skill. Eda Heinemann contributes an amusing bit as an elderly French housekeeper, and Helen Trenholme has a hand in a secondary plot as the disillusioned wife of the count. The three children of the German refugees are delightfully done by Edward Ryan, Jr., as the eldest son, Anne Blyth as the shy daughter, and particularly by Eric Roberts as the precocious junior member of the family.

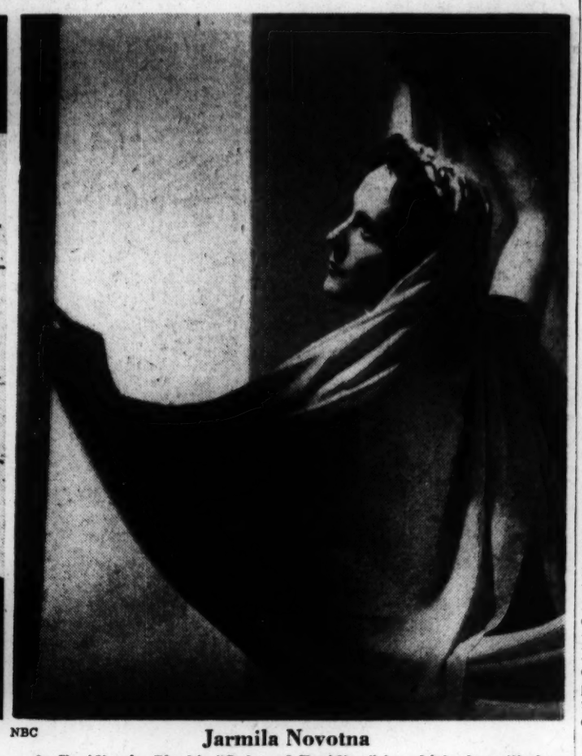
'Watch on the Rhine'

At the Colonial—Play by Lillian Hellman, presented and directed by Herman Shumlin, with a setting by Jo Mielziner, and costumes designed by Helen Pons. The cast includes the following:

Anise	Eda Heinemann
Fanny Farrelly	Lucile Watson
Joseph	Frank Wilson
David Farrelly	John Lodge
Martha de Brancovis	Helen Trenholme
Teck de Brancovis	George Coulouris
Sara Mueller	Mady Christians
Joshua Mueller	Edward Ryan, Jr.
Bodo Mueller	Eric Roberts
Babette Mueller	Anne Blythe
Kurt Mueller	Paul Lukas

Jan Peerce

Metropolitan Opera tenor to be heard in "Traviata," Saturday afternoon, March 21, and "Rigoletto," Saturday evening, March 28, during the company's engagement at the Metropolitan Theater.



NBC

Jarmila Novotna

As Euridice in Gluck's "Orfeo ed Euridice," in which she will sing Monday evening, March 23. She will also take part in "Der Rosenkavalier" and "Traviata" during the Metropolitan Opera Association engagement in Boston.

Theater Guild Production Offered at the Opera House

By L. A. Sloper

The Theater Guild's revival, with modifications, of Sheridan's "The Rivals," was submitted to Bostonians at the Opera House last night. The play had not been seen here since 1930, when Mrs. Fiske presented it with an "all-star" cast at the old Hollis Street Theater.

Mrs. Fiske's production was in the style and tradition of the comedy. The Guild's revival is an adaptation in what I believe is called the streamlined manner, with many deletions, alterations, and additions. There is a topical prologue by Arthur Guiterman, and a musical setting with various songs by Macklin Marrow. And there is Bobby Clark.

Mr. Clark is starred along with Margaret Anglin and Walter Hampden. Mr. Clark is a very funny fellow, with a highly developed acting technique. He is not in the top flight of comedians, because he lacks the touch of pathos which makes a comedian great. But he is a master of the low comedy of vaudeville and musical plays, and his antics as Bob Acres tickled a large section of the audience.

But Mr. Clark's success was scored at a price that had to be paid by Sheridan and by Mr. Clark's fellow players. While he was clowning, the play and the efforts of his companions on the stage had to be suspended, or used as props for him. Yes, Mr. Clark is a very funny fellow, but he is out of place in eighteenth-century comedy.

With these several disparate elements to deal with, it would hardly be reasonable to expect Eva Le Gallienne, who directed, to have achieved unity of style in the production. Mr. Clark employed the vaudeville method; Miss Anglin, Mr. Hampden, Haila Stoddard, Philip Bourneuf, and Robert Wallsten, that of period comedy, and Helen Ford and Donald Burr that of musical comedy. The result was often amusing, and often pleasing, but it was rather diversified.

Miss Anglin has the air and the manner for Mrs. Malaprop. Last night her pace was not in accord with that of her associates, and some of her lines were thrown away, but this was due without doubt to the fact that she joined the cast only a few days ago. Mr. Hampden was excellently cast as Sir Anthony, and he played with a fine gusto. There were valuable contributions by Miss Stoddard, Mr. Bourneuf, and Mr. Wallsten. Mr. Burr was an attractive if modernistic Captain Absolute and Miss Ford a lively Lucy.

'The Rivals'

Boston Opera House—The Theater Guild presents Sheridan's "The Rivals," staged by Eva Le Gallienne, settings and costumes by Watson Barratt, production under the supervision of Theresa Helburn and Lawrence Langner, beginning March 16, 1942. The cast:

Lydia Languish	Haila Stoddard
Lucy	Helen Ford
Julia	Francis Reid
Mrs. Malaprop	Margaret Anglin
Sir Anthony Absolute	Walter Hampden
Captain Absolute	Donald Burr
Faulkland	Robert Wallsten
Bob Acres	Bobby Clark
Boy	Walt Draper
Sir Lucius O'Trigger	Philip Bourneuf
David	Rolland Hogue
Footman	George Boots
Footman	William Whitehead

Bonnar Pictures Shown

Pictures by James King Bonnar are to be shown through Friday at the Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street. Mr. Bonnar has depicted many familiar scenes of our seacoast, wharves, boats and views of the countryside. He paints in poetic mood and strives to impart personal feeling to his pictures. There are wintry scenes of snow-covered landscape, and spring-time panoramas. The Berkshires, places in New Hampshire, and the harbor at Gloucester count among his subjects.

To Present 'Robert's Wife'

"Robert's Wife," a comedy in two acts by St. John Ervine, will be presented Wednesday evening, for the first of two performances, at the Leland Powers School of the Theater. This is believed to be the first time the play has been acted in Boston.

Draft Ceremony to Be on Air

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The initial drawing of the third Selective Service draft lottery will be aired tonight during which Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, is scheduled to speak, Blue-WBZ, MBS-WAAB, 6. Also at 10:30 p. m., WAAB will rebroadcast a recording of the draft lottery.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, is scheduled to be heard speaking from Washington on "Britain's Total War Effort," Blue-WBZ, 10 p. m. Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and Alfred E. Smith are among those scheduled to be heard speaking from the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick dinner, Blue-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Saul Caston, conductor of the Reading, Penna., Symphony, and associate conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, has chosen a program of Beethoven's Symphony No. 7, in A Major, and the Polovetzian Dances from Borodin's "Prince Igor," for his single guest appearance with the NBC Symphony Orchestra, Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Theodore Granik, conductor of Mutual's American Forum, is to direct a six-week series of interviews with important government officials entitled "What Price Victory." With Senators James E Murray, Mont., and James Mead, N. Y., he is to discuss "Small Business Legislation," on his first program, MBS-WAAB, 8:15 p. m. Under the auspices of United China Relief, Owen Lattimore, American Advisor to Generalissimo Chiang Kae-shek, will be interviewed on "China," MBS-WAAB, 10:15 p. m.

John Garfield, noted for his gangster characterizations in the films, is to be the guest of Eddie Cantor, NBC-WNAG, 9 p. m.; Ransom Sherman, factotum of "Crestfallen Manor," is to pose as the father of his bellhop, with complications, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.; "Tune Up, America," Mutual variety program which honors outstanding women war workers, is to have Henrietta Sumner Plume, holder of a pilot's license with an instructor's rating as honor guest, MBS-WAAB, 11:30 p. m.

Rachelle Ravina, soprano, is to be heard in familiar songs of Rachmaninoff, Pergolesi, Schubert, Strauss and Delibes in CBS's "Songs of the Centuries" recital, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m. Jan Peerce, Robert Weede and Jean Tennyson are to be heard singing the principal airs from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," in the "Great Moments in Music" program, CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Earl "Father" Hines, outstanding Negro pianist and band leader from Chicago, is to be heard for the first time in the "Spotlight Bands" program, MBS-WAAB, 9:30 p. m.

Thursday

After a recess of five weeks, CBS's dinner table forum, "People's Platform" is to return, with Lyman Bryson continuing as host, in a discussion of Hitler's possible Spring offensives, with a panel of four newspaper writers, including Hanson Baldwin, Frank Gervasi and H. R. Ekins, WEEI, 8:30 p. m. Dorothy Thompson is to begin a commentative series weekly, Blue-WBZ, 8:45 p. m. America's Town Meeting is to invite a panel of labor specialists to a discussioon on "The Open or Closed Shop for War Industries?," Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m. Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, and Wendell Willkie, among others, are to be heard speaking from a freedon House banquet, MBS-WAAB, 10:15 p. m.

Lester V. Berry, connoiseur of slang, is to appear as special guest with Bing Crosby, himself an author of "slanguage," along with Nigel Bruce and Allen Jenkins of the screen, NBC-WANC, 9 p. m. Charles Laughton is to be guest with Rudy Vallee in a comedy switch on his butler role in "Ruggles of Red Gap," NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Amos 'n' Andy are to celebrate the completion of 14 years in radiocasting, CBS-WEEI, 7 p.m. California lays claim to a "Paul Revere" of its own, "Death Valley Days," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Saint-Saens's Variations on a Theme by Beethoven, and Brahms's "Liebeslider" Waltzes, for chorus and two pianos is to be the program of the Cincinnati Conservatory, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m. A rarely-heard Mozart Symphony, the No. 27, in G Major, and the contemporary Dai-Keong Lee's "Introduction and Scherzo," and Stutschewsky's "March Grotesque," have been programmed by Alfred Wallenstein conducting his "Sinfonietta" group, MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m.

Friday

Eugene Ormandy has programmed a Russian concert for the radiocast matinee of the Philadelphia Orchestra consisting of Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony, Op. 25, Stravinsky's Concerto in D for Violin and Orchestra, with Nathan Milstein, soloist, and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4, in F Minor, MBS-WAAB, 2:30 p. m. Mary Howe's "Stars Whimsy," and Louis Gottschalk's Andante from the "Night in the Tropics" Symphony, are the American works, and Vaughan-Williams Overture to "The Wasps" of Aristophanes, is the British work, conducted by Charles Lichter on the British-American Festival, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

H. Allen Smith

Director of the Blue Network's new Saturday evening "Swop Nite," Blue-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

News of the Screen

New York

Laird Cregar, soon to be seen in Twentieth Century-Fox's "Rings on Her Fingers," has been chosen to play the pirate leader, Henry Morgan, in "The Black Swan," Rafael Sabatini's story to be produced in Technicolor with Tyrone Power and Maureen O'Hara.

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Mickey Rooney's next picture for M-G-M will be "A Yank at Eton," in which Edmund Gwenn will appear.

* * *

Dorothy Comingore, who made a notable screen debut as Orson Welles' leading lady in "Citizen Kane," is to appear with Ginger Rogers and Ray Milland in "The Major and the Minor" for Paramount. Robert Benchley, currently in New York, has also been added to the cast. The film went into production Wednesday, with Billy Wilder making his directorial debut.

* * *

Dorothy Lamour, who is reported to have sold $52,000,000 worth of defense bonds on her recent Treasury Department-sponsored trip, hopes to make another such tour when she has finished work on "The Road to Morocco," with Bob Hope and Bing Crosby.

* * *

Gladys George, Roman Bohnen, Ray Montgomery, and Faye Emerson have been added to the cast of "The Hard Way," starring Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, and Joan Leslie. Vincent Sherman is directing from a screen play by Irwin Shaw.

* * *

Ben Hecht, who recently signed a contract with Twentieth Century-Fox, is announced to collaborate with Darryl F. Zanuck on writing and producing "China Girl," which will star Gene Tierney.

* * *

Under a new contract, Pat O'Brien will star in three pictures a year for RKO-Radio. The first will be "Pay to Learn," screen adaptation of a magazine story about a U. S. Navy gunner assigned to protect a London-bound freighter.

* * *

Robert Rossen is currently working on the screen play of "Moby Dick," adapted from the Herman Melville novel.

* * *

George Murphy has joined the cast of "Me and My Gal" (formerly "The Big Time"), co-starring Judy Garland and Gene Kelly.

Handel and Haydn

Verdi is the composer who comes in for the attention of the singers of the Handel and Haydn Society at their concert in Symphony Hall on the evening of April 12. The "Manzoni" Requiem is the work to be presented, Thompson Stone conducting, and soloists assisting as follows: Mobley Lushnaya, soprano; Winifred Heidt, contralto; Donald Gage, tenor, and Elwyn Carter, baritone. A modern composer to have a place on the program is Kodály, with his "Psalmus Hungaricus."

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman. Presented by Herman Shumlin. With Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas and Mady Christians. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"The Rivals," presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Bobby Clark, Margaret Anglin and Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson, presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland with John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Louisiana Purchase," with William Gaxton, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore, and Irene Bordoni. Music by Irving Berlin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Program of unusual music. 9.

Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge—Concert by Norbert Lauga, violinist, and Frederic Tillotson, pianist. Given under the auspices of the Longy School of Music. 8:15.

Wellesley College, Alumnae Hall—Concert by Marian Anderson, contralto. 8:30.

Jordan Hall—Concert by Katharine Baxter, pianist. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Final concert in the series of Youth Concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra members. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Plainsman," Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 2:40, 6:15, 9:55. "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 1, 4:30, 8:10.

Exeter—"Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 3, 6:05, 9:10.

Fenway—"Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan, Robert Cummings and Betty Field. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol and Baby Sandy. 1:40, 5, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—"New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 1, 4:40, 8:15. "One Foot in Heaven," Frederic March and Martha Scott. 2:30, 6:10, 9:45.

Metropolitan—"Castle in the Desert," Charlie Chan. Sidney Toler. 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6:25, 8:35. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.

Modern—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 9:55 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:15.

Orpheum—"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucille Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Paramount—"Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan, Robert Cummings and Betty Field. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 9:20. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol and Baby Sandy. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

R-K-O-Boston—"Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 10:24 a. m., 1:25, 4:26, 7:27, 10:19. Stage Show: 11:57 a. m., 2:59, 6, 9.

Scollay—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Fitzpatrick Travel Ball," "Lowell Thomas Travel, Mexico," "Strange Testament," "The Greenie," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Hollywood Meets the Navy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucille Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Telepix—"Pete Smith's Army Champions," "Kitchen Quiz," "Billiard Champions," "The Playgirls," Hedda Hopper's "Hollywood." Two cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Man With Two Lives," Edward Norris. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2, 4:45, 6:40, 9. "Cadets on Parade," Freddie Bartholomew and Jimmy Lydon. 10:35 a. m., 12:50, 3:15, 5:30, 7:50, 10.

Uptown—"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll and Edmund O'Brien. 1:15, 4:50, 8:30. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:40, 6:15, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. 1:55, 4:30, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Mr. Wise Guy," with the East Side Kids. "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Miracle Kid," Tom Neal 2. Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Brainiree: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:50, 8. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 3:35, 9:45.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.
Brookline Village: "Sullivan Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 3:30, 6:25, 9:30. "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 2, 5, 7:55.
Cleveland Circle: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie, Walter Brennan. 2 and 8.
University: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper. 2:45, 6:05, 9:35. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:54, 7:54. "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., 3:20, 9:20.
Codman Square: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesten: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Bahama Passage," Madeline Carroll and Sterling Hayden. 2:10, 5:42. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:40, 8:32.
Park: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:50, 8. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 3:35, 9:45.
Hyde Park: "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. "Raiders of the Desert," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel MacCrea and Veronica Lake. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Anne Shirley. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 2:30, 8:15. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:10, 8:20.
Orpheum: "Dude Cowboy," Tim Holt and Ray Whitley. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 3:10, 9:10. "Big Boss," 1:55, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 3:50, 8:40, 9:55. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 3:30, 9:15. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "The Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:05, 8:05. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown and Adele Mara. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Tragedy at Night," John Howard. 2 and 8.

Strand: "The Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Bullets for O'Hara." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "They Dies With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Steel Against the Sky," 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 1:30, 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe and Judith Anderson. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nelson. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck and Gary Cooper. Walt Disney Cartoon and "New March of Time," 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Broadway Limited." 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. 3:25, 7:54. "Sing for Your Supper," Charles Buddy Rogers. 2:10, 6:40, 10:00.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 315,310
1941 volume to date 25,734,829
1940 volume to date 26,833,499

Stocks Tack On Moderate Gains Today

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Stocks today made further response to a somewhat more cheerful war and business news picture and market leaders extended Monday's recovery by fractions to 2 points.

Forward leanings were present at the start in fairly lively dealings. The list was around the best after mid-day.

Dealings slowed appreciably later but prices were not far from the top near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares.

Principal bullish factors were: the shift of General MacArthur to Australia as supreme commander and confirmation that "considerable" United States forces now were in that area; rejection by the ICC of the Price Administration's plea for postponement of freight rate increases.

Among stocks, Santa Fe, Chrysler, and General Motors posted new year's highs. Others in front most of the issues included Great Northern, Union Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Philip Morris, Eastman Kodak, Allied Chemical, du Pont, Sperry, Sears Roebuck, I. C. Penney, Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Co., and Phillips Petroleum.

American Cyanamid pushed up in the curb, along with Atlas Plywood, Gulf Oil, Humble Oil, International Petroleum, Heyden Chemical and American Light.

Unchanged to a trifle lower here were Brewster Aero, American Gas, Sherwin Williams, Electric Bond & Share, Penroad and Niagara Hudson Power.

Bonds in Broad Rise

The bond market moved ahead over a fairly broad front today under leadership of rails.

Going into the final hour, gains of fractions to a point or more were common in the carrier group, and while there were scattered laggards among industrials and utilities, the main body moved forward at a fairly even pace.

Revived interest among the rails followed the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission late yesterday to allow increased freight rates to become effective tomorrow, overruling objections of the Office of Price Administration that they be postponed.

Prominent in the forward move, among others, Missouri Pacific 5s, New York Central 5s, Western Pacific First 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, St. Paul 5s, Texas Co. 3s, Montana Power 3¾s, and Laclede Gas 5s.

International Telephone 5s and Great Northern 4s were among the dissenters.

United States Governments moved moderately higher on both the stock exchange and over the counter.

Gains of about 4 points each in Australia 4½s and New South Wales 5s highlighted the foreign department.

Lockheed Net Rises To $6.14 in 1941

BURBANK, Calif. (AP)—Net profits of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation for the last calendar year were $6,608,621, compared with $3,165,675 for the preceding year, President Robert E. Gross said in his annual report to stockholders.

Earnings the past year were equal to $6.14 per share on the $1,075,690 outstanding shares. Earnings in 1940 were $3.17 for each of the one million shares then outstanding.

Plane production was more than three and one-half times greater than in 1940, 14 times greater than 1938, and more than 400 times larger than nine years ago, Mr. Gross declared.

Planes produced last year were valued at $159,240,351.

The subsidiary Vega Aircraft Corporation, which became wholly owned by Lockheed during the year, had net sales for the year of $14,512,197. Its earnings were $807,915, or 5.56 per cent on sales.

Francis Irenee du Pont

NEW YORK (AP)—Francis Irenee du Pont, senior partner in the New York brokerage house of Francis I. du Pont & Co. and Chisholm & Chapman and one of the nation's outstanding research chemists, has passed on.

He was a former vice-president and director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., chemical manufacturers.

The holder of more than 100 patents, Mr. du Pont was best known for his researches in the field of smokeless powder and for his development of the minerals separation process, popularly known as the "sink and float" process. Patents on the latter were bought by E. I. du Pont de Nemours in 1936.

Johnson Automatics Net 9 Cents

Johnson Automatics, Ins. in its first annual report, noted that full production was begun and deliveries started less than a year from the first setting up of the machinery for such production. The corporation reports consolidated net sales for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1941 of $256,403 and net profit of $40,207, equal to 9 cents a share on the 440,000 shares outstanding. As of the close of its first fiscal year, the corporation reported unfilled orders on hand totaled approximately $5,500,000 with about $2,000,000 of additional orders received since Nov. 30.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅛	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	2	39⅛	38½	39¼	+1½
108¼	105½	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	106	106	106	—1
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	M'r 14
7½	6¼	Adams Ex (.60g)	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'r 13
113¼	107⅜	Addressog (1½e)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	M'r 12
38¼	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	19	32¼	32	32	
2⅝	1⅞	Alaska Juneau	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
57⅜	37⅛	Alleg pf xw	6	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅜
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
17	12	Alleghany pr pf	2	12	12	12	M'r 6
223¼	193¼	Alleg Lud Stl 1½e	23	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
5⅛	3⅞	Allen Indust (1)	4	4	3⅞	4	
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	122	120	122	+2⅜
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	M'r 6
14¼	13	Allied Mills 1¼g	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	M'r 16
6⅛	5	Allied Strs (.15e)	8	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
81	72	Allied Str pf (6)	1	72	72	72	M'r 14
30⅛	25⅛	Allis-Ch M (¾e)	*7	27½	27	27½	+ ¾
183¼	171½	Alpha P Cem ¾e	5	173⅛	173⅛	173⅛	M'r 5
1⅛	⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 14
187⅛	161½	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	163¼	161½	163¼	M'r 6
56	46	Amerada Pet (2)	6	46½	46	46½	+ ½
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+1⅜
48¼	32½	Am Airlines 1½g	26	34	33½	34	+ ⅜
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
33	26⅜	Am Br Shoe(1¾e)	4	28	28	28	— ½
13¼	11¼	Am Cable & R	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'r 13
65¼	58	Am Can (4)	3	59¾	58½	59¾	+1¼
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162½	162½	162½	+4⅞
33	29¼	Am Car&Fy(1g)	6	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ⅜
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	1	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
20½	18	Am Ch & C (1⅝e)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)		108½	108½	108½	M'r 12
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	2	71	71	71	+2
53⅛	41⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
83¼	71½	Am Comm Al	1	8	8	8	+ ½
223¼	18	Am Crys S (1e)	6	18¼	18¼	18¾	M'r 16
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'r 14
6	4⅛	Am Europ (.40g)	2	4½	4½	4½	M'r 14
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
24⅛	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	4	19½	19½	19½	M'r 16
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 13
32	26½	Am-Haw SS ¾e	2	27½	27½	27½	+1
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	12	2½	2½	2½	M'r 16
35	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	3	35	35	35	
46½	37	Am Home(2.40a)	1	38½	38	38½	
1½	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 16
27½	25	Am Ice pf	1	27½	27½	27½	M'r 14
4	3⅛	Am Internat'l	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	6½	6½	6½	M'r 11
10¼	8	Am Locomotive	5	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅜
89½	83½	Am Loco pf 1¾k	3	83⅛	83⅛	83½	M'r 16
11½	9⅞	Am M & F (.80)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¾
5¼	4⅛	Am M &Metal	12	5	5	5	M'r 16
23¾	19¾	Am Metal (¼e)	6	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
½	½	Am Power & Lt	2	⅛	½	½	— ⅛
26¼	17	APL $6 pf (17⅛k)	3	18½	18½	18½	
22	14⅜	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	7	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	14	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	+ ⅛
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	26	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (1⅝g)	6	5½	5½	5½	M'r 16
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	5	7	7	7	M'r 16
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	6	39⅜	38¾	39⅜	+1
147	139⅞	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	M'r 9
34¼	29¾	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	M'r 16
20⅞	18½	Am St Fdrs(½e)	11	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+ ⅛
12	9⅝	Am Stores (½e)	3	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	M'r 13
21¼	16⅜	Am Sugar (2e)	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
97⅛	83	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	83½	83½	83½	
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	18⅝	19	M'r 11
134¾	118	Am Tel & Tel(9)	29	120½	119	120⅛	— ¼
49¾	38	Am Tob (1e)	2	39	38½	38½	— ⅛
50¾	38¾	Am Tob B (1e)	14	39½	39	39	— ⅝
143⅝	128	Am Tob pf (6)	2	128	128	128	M'r 14
5	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
27	22½	Am Viscose(½e)	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
116½	111	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	111	111	111	M'r 16
3¼	2¼	Am Water Wks	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	55	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	56	56	56	
5⅝	4⅛	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½	M'r 16
76⅜	69¼	Am Wool pf 12g	2	70	69¾	70	+ ¾
5⅛	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	30	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅜
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	43½	43½	43½	M'r 14
28⅝	25½	Anaconda (½e)	20	27	26½	26⅞	+ ¾
17	12⅜	Anchor H (.90g)	3	13	13	13	
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 2
1⅜	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'r 13
35	31½	Arch-D-M (½e)	2	31½	31½	31½	M'r 13
111⅝	109⅜	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
4⅛	3	Armour Ill	11	3⅜	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
67½	61	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	2	62	61½	62	+ ½
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 24
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¼e	3	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¾
7¼	6	Arnold C (¾e)	4	6⅛	6	6	M'r 12
4	3¼	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 16
69¾	43¾	Assd Dry Goods	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
77½	69½	Assd D G 1pf (6)	1	69½	69½	69½	M'r 7
83	73	As D 2pf (5¼k)	1	70	70	70	M'r 5
25	20	Associates (2a)	2	25	25	25	Feb 26
38⅜	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	86	39	38	39⅜	+1⅜
70	60½	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	5	69¾	69½	69¾	+ ¼
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	13	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ⅜
34	20	Atl G&W I (3g)	4	21½	20¾	21½	+1½
45½	33	Atl G & WI pf 5g		33	33	33	M'r 16
23½	18	Atl Refining (1)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
109¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	M'r 2
7	6½	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'r 16
50¼	49	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	49½	49½	49½	M'r 16
70	51¾	Atlas Powd (¾e)	3	53	52½	53	+1¼
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 6
4⅛	3¼	Aviat Corp (.15g)	13	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
14¾	12¼	Bald Loco ct	13	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	6	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅜
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	7½	Barber Asphalt	9	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
6	5	Barnsdall O (.60)	7	5	5	5	M'r 14
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	7	9½	8⅞	9½	+ ½
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (½e)	8	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
19½	17⅜	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	M'r 14
24⅛	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23¼	23½	23⅛	M'r 11
104¾	104	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Feb 16
100¾	79	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	79	79	79	M'r 13
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	
39⅝	32⅛	Bendix Av (1)	24	36⅞	36	36½	
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	5	12	11¾	11¾	— ½
52	47	Bent Ind pf (2½)	1	47	47	47	M'r 13
24¼	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	20	20	20	
66¾	63⅛	Beth Steel (1½e)	24	61¾	60⅝	61⅝	+1
121	115¼	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116	116	116	
22½	19½	Bigelow-S (1½e)	4	20	20	20	+ ⅛
19¼	16⅞	Black & D (1.60)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	M'r 14
7⅞	6	Blaw-Knox (.60)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
14⅞	10	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	
21⅜	16⅜	Boeing Airplane	40	18¾	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60a)	5	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
20⅜	18⅞	Borden Co (.30e)	40	19	18⅞	19	
23⅜	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	68	24	22⅝	24	+1⅛
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 7
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	35½	25½	M'r 16
18½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 18
9¼	8⅛	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	
18½	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	15	18⅜	17¾	18⅛	— ¼
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	M'r 13
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	M'r 16
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 5
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 16
9¾	7¾	Bkly Un Gas	6	9⅝	9½	9½	
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'r 5
14	10⅜	Brains-Bal (¼e)	2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	7	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
3⅜	2⅝	Budd Mfg	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
7½	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	5	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	M'r 16
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	2	20	20	20	M'r 13
26	24	Bulova Wat (2)	1	24	24	24	M'r 14
55½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	2	54¾	54½	54½	M'r 11
7½	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	3	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
20⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	4	20	20	20	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 13
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ½
11¾	10	Byron Jack ¼e	1	10¼	10¼	10⅝	— ⅜
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
50⅞	50⅞	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 25
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	5	¾	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	6	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
13½	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
12½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	6	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	26	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills ½e	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	M'r 13
2⅜	1¾	Capital Adm A	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 11
27¾	24⅞	Carpenter S ½e	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅜
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2½	2½	2½	M'r 16
69	61	Case (JI) (7g)	1	63	63	63	+2
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	35⅞	35¼	35½	— ¼
21½	18	Celanese (½e)	3	18½	18⅛	18½	
8¼	6⅞	Celotex (1)	10	7	6⅞	7	— ¼
23⅝	17	Cent Aguirre 1½	3	17½	17	17	M'r 16
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 14
33⅜	18	Cent RR NJ	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	
18	15½	Cent Violetta 1g	6	17¼	16⅛	17¼	M'r 13
3¼	2⅜	Century Rib M	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 11
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	29⅜	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
19	16½	Chain Belt (¼e)	3	16⅝	16½	16½	M'r 10
17	16	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	16	16	16	M'r 14
7½	5⅞	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	M'r 13
29¾	28⅝	Ches & Ohio (3a)	32	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+1
98	93¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95	93¼	93¼	M'r 11
4	3¼	Ches Corp	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 10
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	3⅜	Chi &-E Ill A	16	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
2¾	1⅜	Chi Great West	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
39½	34	Chi Great W pf	19	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ¼
4⅜	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	M'r 16
17⅛	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	5	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
39¾	36¼	Chi P - cv pf (3)	2	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅜
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50⅜	50¾	50¾	M'r 11
⅜	A	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 14
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 14
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 10
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'r 14
2¼	1½	Childs Co	5	1½	1½	1½	M'r 16
53⅜	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	61	54⅝	53¼	54⅜	+1⅛
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	6	9½	9¼	9½	M'r 16
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	3	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ¼
34½	29½	Clark Equip (⅝e	1	33	32	33	+3½
29	25	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	M'r 16
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	2	34¼	33½	33½	
36½	30¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	2	32	32	32	
79½	57⅛	Coca-Cola (3e)	2	58½	58	58	+ ¼
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	59	59	+1¼
13⅝	11½	Colgate-P (1⅝e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
105½	102¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	M'r 11
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
18⅛	14⅜	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
13⅜	5⅜	Colum Br A .30e	5	9½	9½	9½	
13½	9	Colum Br B .30e	2	9⅜	9	9	M'r 16
1¾	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	9	1⅜	1¾	1¼	— ⅛
54	36½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	39½	39	39	— ¼
6½	5⅛	Columbia Pict	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
26½	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	55	55	55	+3
18⅞	16½	Coml Credit (3)	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
100	94	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	M'r 6
25	20¼	Coml Inv Tr (3)	12	22	21½	22	
103½	101	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¾
9¾	8½	Comi Solv (.55g)	4	8⅝	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 12
6⅛	5	Consol Oil (½)	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	3	7¼	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r 13
22	20	Consol'n Coal pf	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 4
94¼	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	5	88	88	88	M'r 12
13½	12	Container (¼e)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
3¼	2½	Cont Baking	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
103½	92	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	92⅜	92	92	M'r 12
27¼	23¼	Cont Can (⅓e)	13	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 13
42	33⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	13	35½	34¾	34⅞	— ½
38¼	31⅝	Cont Motors .10e	11	31⅞	32⅜	32⅜	
24	19¼	Cont Oil Del ¼e	12	20½	20	20	+ ⅜
19⅞	18	Cont Steel (¼e)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'r 4
12½	9¾	Cop'weld S (.80)	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	M'r 13
55¾	47	Corn Prods (3)	8	48¼	47¾	48¼	+ ¼
3⅜	2⅞	Coty Inc (⅛g)	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Coty International	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 13
14	12¼	Crane Co (1g)	4	12⅞	12½	12½	
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
7	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	5	8	8	8	+1⅛
19½	16½	Crown C&S ¼e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
41	37	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	37	37	37	M'r 12
11⅞	10⅝	Crown Zel (⅓e)	8	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
36	29¾	Crucible Sti (1g)	6	31½	31	31½	+ ¾
79¼	74½	Crucible pf (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	M'r 14
9	7¼	Cuban-Am Sug	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
83	74½	Cuban-AS pf 5½	7	82¼	82	82¼	M'r 6
13¼	10¼	Cudahy Pack	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
15½	13	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	13	13	13	M'r 14
¾	⅛	Curtis Publish	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	15½	Curtis P p pf (3)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'r 14
9½	7¼	Curtiss-W (1g)	58	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
25⅞	23⅜	Curtiss-Wr A 1e	5	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ⅛
17¾	13¾	Cutler-H (.35e)	4	14	13⅞	14	
37¼	30	Fairb Morse (2a)	2	31	30¾	31	+ ½
29¾	22⅞	Fajardo S (½e)	4	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	6¾	Fed Lt & T (1)	8	7	6⅞	6

Commerce and Finance

Economy Plan Would Abolish WPA, NYA, Slash Expenditures

Business and Industry

WPB to Try Test Plan On Subcontracts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The so-called Stanley plan for bringing small factories and machine shops into contact with holders of prime war contracts, or some plan similar to the Stanley scheme, is due for a tryout in Chicago soon, WPB officials said.

The plan was devised by Arthur T. Stanley, formerly on the staff of Floyd B. Odlum, contract distribution director of the now defunct Office of Production Management, as a means of getting subcontracts for "bits and pieces" of military items into the hands of small manufacturers.

The test in Chicago will be conducted with co-operation of the National Association of Manufacturers, it was understood, under supervision of William H. Harrison, Production Director of WPB.

Understood by Anyone

The Stanley plan calls for distribution to big and little firms of a large code book which its inventor declares can be understood "by anyone who can read a telephone book."

The book sets forth arbitrary code symbols for every conceivable type of machine tool. When a prime contract is awarded by the Army or Navy, the contract-holder decides what parts can be sub-contracted and prepares a list of all the machine tools needed to produce each part. These lists are distributed, in code form, to all potential sub-contractors.

By knowing the code symbols for the machines in his own shop, a machine shop operator thus could check the list submitted to him against his own. Without even knowing what the part was or whether it was finally destined to go into a plane, a ship or a gun, he could tell whether he had the machine tools to make it and could notify the prime contractor immediately.

In the code book, the letter A might stand for boring machines, B for drilling machines, and so on. Other letters indicate the size and type of each machine. For instance, ACD might stand for a verticle boring and turning mill, with two swivel railheads, capable of handling 72-inch jobs. Other code letters show the number of machine hours required, the tolerances allowed, the wegiht of material to be handled, and other details.

Advantages of System

Even the simplist sub-contract job probably would require several machines for completion, so the prime contractor's code announcement would consist of a whole string of letters and number symbols.

Advantages claimed for this system include the short time and brief space required for transmission of exact specifications, and the fact that it permits sub-contractors to "bring the tools to the job." Heretofore, WPB's efforts at promoting sub-contracting have been concentrated on gathering information on the location of available critical machines, in order to "get the job to the tools."

Another advantage is the fact that the code is comparatively secret. Broadcasting for sub-contractors for 10,000 tank headlights would not, for instance, give away the fact that an order for 5,000 tanks had been let.

The Stanley system is one of several code ideas which have been under study by William H. Walker, chief of WPB's contract distribution branch, and officials said some other scheme might ultimately be chosen.

G. E. Bookings Up 73 P. C. Over 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—The General Electric Company reported new business booked in 1941 totaled $1,132,837,258, a 73 per cent increase over the previous record booked in 1940.

The shipments billed to its customers, the company said, amounted to $679,333,760, a 65 per cent increase over 1940 and 64 per cent over the previous record billing year of 1929.

Provision for all taxes last year, according to the company, was $144,978,000 as compared with $54,943,000 in 1940.

The apparatsu and the radio and television departments, the company said, scored the highest percentage of new business "because they were most affected by the tremendously expanded requirements for war equipment."

The net income for the year, as previously reported, was $57,200,000, equal to $1.98 a share of common stock, compared with 1940 net income of $56,200,000, or $1.95 a share.

Sheep Raisers Urged To Time Shearing

WASHINGTON (AP)—California and Texas sheep raisers were urged by the War Production Board to time the shearing of lambs and yearlings so that when slaughtered, the skins would bear the right amount of wool for manufacture into flying suits.

The WPB, estimating that more than 2,000,000 additional skins could be obtained in this way, said the wool must be between one quarter of an inch and one inch long.

Warm flying suits for the country's fighting airmen, the appeal said, were "vitally needed."

In order to protect raisers who shear immediately from financial loss the Office of Price Administration has removed the ceiling on tanned shearlings.

Reports Oil Gains

W. S. S. Rodgers

President of the Texas Company

Texas Company Output High; Earnings Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Crude oil production of the Texas Company in 1941 topped all previous years except the peak year of 1940, W. S. S. Rodgers, President, announced in the annual report to stockholders.

Mr. Rodgers said that crude oil run to stills was the greatest in the history of the company and its subsidiaries and that important new discoveries in Louisiana, Oklahoma and Illinois resulted in record crude oil reserves as of Dec. 31, 1941.

Consolidated net profit of the company for 1941 totaled $51,874,681, equivalent to $4.77 per share, as compared with $31,547,662, or $2.90 per share, for 1940.

The report stated that during the year, $7,000,000 was charged against income for reserves for possible losses on foreign investments.

Net working capital (excluding European subsidiaries) at the close of the year was $148,797,057. Total current assets on Dec. 31, 1941, amounted to $212,176,527 and total liabilities were $63,379,470. Dividend payments in 1941 aggregated $2.50 per share, 50 cents greater than in 1940.

Co-operation in the war effort by the American petroleum industry through extensive research, improved processing, and the erection of new facilities and improvements and additions to existing facilities, all designed to increase the effectiveness of the industry, are emphasized in the report. For military reasons the customary figures on production, pipe line deliveries and crude oil run to stills were omitted.

Taxes paid and accrued by the company and its subsidiaries in 1941 aggregated $152,260,658, compared with $123,008,133 in 1940.

Bar to U. S. Trucks In Canada Protested

OTTAWA (AP) — Permission for American trucks to carry goods through Canada would be possible only by an amendment of the Customs Act and no consideration is being given at present to any change, an official spokesman said.

Commenting on a protest made by Harvey J. Campbell, Vice-President and Executive Secretary of the Detroit Commerce Board, officials recalled that an application to allow short-circuiting of American trucks through Canada was considered by a committee and turned down early last fall.

Mr. Campbell in a telegram to President Roosevelt placed the blame on Munitions Minister C. D. Howe for restrictions which prohibit American trucks using Canadian roads. Actually, it was said here, the restrictions are imposed under the Customs Act enforced by Revenue Minister C. W. G. Gibson.

When original applications were made before the outbreak of war Mr. Howe was Transport Minister and it was believed this may have resulted in his name being used in the present protest.

Goods are at present carried by railways from one American point to another through Canada in bond. Similar provision was sought by trucking companies.

In refusing the applications the government has held that goods in bond on a truck are not as subject to control as on railways.

National Supply Co. Net For Year $3.05 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Supply Co., makers of oil field machinery, reported 1941 net profit of $5,722,269, equal, after prior preferred and preference share dividends, to $3.05 a share on common stock, compared with 1940 net profit of $1,630,297, equal to $5.60 a share on the combined prior preferred stocks.

A. E. Walker, president, said 1941 net sales were $90,609,576, a 49 per cent increase over sales of $60,617,365 in 1940. Sales of defense materials last year totaled $15,000,000 and Mr. Walker said the 1942 defense billings would probably be double those of 1941.

WPB Suspends Chicago Firms

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board issued two-month suspension orders against two Chicago companies, the National Parts Corporation and the Atlas Brass and Aluminum Foundry, charged with violation of aluminum priority regulations.

Senator Byrd Demands Federal Savings of $2,078,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—As the stiffest though willingly paid income taxes in American history began to make the country increasingly economy-minded, Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia called upon Congress today to perform a major operation on the non-war expenditures of the Federal budget.

He advocated immediate savings of $2,078,000,000. He believes these economies are practicable and urgent.

Always in the past the White House, whose leadership is indispensable to achieve any decisive reduction in expenditures, has asked to be shown, has complained that economy advocates talk only in vague terms with no knowledge.

$2,000,000,000 Savings Seen

Senator Byrd is not vague and he believes is not without knowledge. He is chairman of the joint committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures. He specified the items and while many of them may be debatable and even politically unpallatable they add up to $2,078,000,000 of non-defense savings for the taxpayer and that is what Senator Byrd is after.

He is after it today because he is more than ever convinced that the American people, hit right between the eyes with what they had to pay out on March 15, are determined more than ever to saving on everything which doesn't go to winning the war and is prepared to back up Congress and the Administration to do it.

There is no evidence that the country is seriously upset at having to pay a virtually double income tax this year and is in for having to pay perhaps as much again next year.

To the contrary, Federal officials pointed out today that many of the nation's taxpayers in their willingness to help underwrite the war effort made this week payments "over and beyond the call of duty."

More people paid their income taxes earlier this year than usual. More people paid in full than usual and many not liable to income taxes have been making straight donations to the war effort. In all collections this year are running about double those of a year ago and estimates now indicate that the total revenue from income taxes will reach approximately $3,000,000,000. Collections last year totaled $1,494,000,000.

Real Savings Demanded

Officials are profoundly gratified at the response of the country to tax-day but Congress is showing some signs of being persuaded that while the taxpayers are prepared to pay for the war they are determined to demand real savings outside the war.

Senator Byrd contends that the savings he proposes would be equivalent to:

$94.01 for each of the approximately 22,108,000 persons who filed federal income tax returns this week end.

$157.68 for each of the approximately 13,181,000 persons who had to pay taxes on those returns.

These savings admittedly bite deeply into non-defense expenditures. They would lop off nearly one third of the non-war budget but in total they would constitute less than 4 per cent of the over-all budget of $59,000,000,000 for the coming fiscal year.

Senator Byrd's proposed economies top by $947,274,000 the total of $1,131,075,000 in cuts which the joint committee recommended in a December 24 report to President Roosevelt.

Most of the cuts the President proposed were less than those urged by the committee, and he neither cut nor abolished any item which the committee had not pointed its knife at.

Senator Byrd submitted the following explanation of his proposal abolishing the WPA:

"Needed relief can be given through the states and localities. The Federal Government has the entire burden of the cost of war. It is a fact that the states are reducing their taxation, while the Federal Government has terrific burdens to bear.

"New York State, only recently, reduced her income tax twenty-five per cent."

The Byrd Program

Following is exactly how Senator Byrd would do it—it meaning to save $2,078,000,000 in non-war expenditures:

Abolish Civilian Conservation Corps	$246,960,000
Abolish National Youth Administration	91,767,000
Abolish Works Projects Administration	875,000,000
Defer all Agricultural Department land purchases	3,000,000
Cut Agricultural Department overhead expenses	100,000,000
Reduce Department's appropriation for exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities	100,000,000
Abolish farm-tenant program	7,122,000
Abolish the Farm Security Administration, including its lending authority	190,500,000
Unspecified cuts in other Agricultural appropriation items	200,000,000
Abolish public works not directly connected with national defense	100,000,000
Abolish all road projects not directly connected with national defense	64,000,000
Reduce overhead and other administrative expenses of non-defense departments and agencies and transfer all unneeded employees to defense projects	100,000,000
Total	$2,078,349,000

Senator Byrd's economy leadership is gaining substantial sympathy and considerable support, but action will not be forthcoming unless President Roosevelt puts the Democratic majority behind the program.

ICC Denies OPA Request For Rate Delay

WASHINGTON March 17 (AP) —The Interstate Commerce Commission, acting almost immediately after the railroads filed an objection, denied without comment yesterday a request from the Office of Price Administration for postponement of freight rate increases on 10 groups of commodities.

The action permits higher rates on these commodities to go into effect tomorrow as part of general increases of 6 per cent on most industrial products and 3 per cent on farm commodities and some ores.

The OPA's petition was filed last Friday. Citing price ceilings it had established, it asked that no increase be permitted before April 15 in rates on cement, copper ores, iron and steel scrap, lead ores, lumber, pig iron, rubber scrap, crude sulphur, petroleum products and non-ferrous scrap.

Meantime, OPA said, it would negotiate with the railroads for exemption of these commodities from the general increase. In addition, an OPA spokesman made known that the agency might ask later for revocation of the general increase.

Yesterday the railroads and the American Association of Truckers fieled replies opposing any postponement. The ICC met briefly and announced simply that the OPA's petition had been rejected.

The railroads made clear that they believed the OPA had gone beyond the field of its responsibility when entering the case. Their reply to OPA's petition cited the Price Control Act under which the agency functions and added:

"Certainly, increases in rates found by this commission after due hearing and investigation to be just and reasonable and to be no greater than are necessary to insure the ability of the railroads to continue to furnish adequate and efficient transportation service should require no independent investigation by the OPA to determine whether or not they are speculative, unwarranted and abnormal or involve profiteering.

"Clearly, Congress has charged the OPA with no duty to maintain an adequate transportation system or efficient service to the country in this time of imperative war emergency. The enactment of the statute under which the Office of Price Administration is functioning was not intended to repeal the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act, under which it remains the duty of the ICC to see to it that the railroads of the country earn sufficient revenue to enable them to provide the adequate and efficient transportation service so essential to our national welfare."

New General Aniline Directors

© Harris & Ewing

Upper left: Robert E. McConnell; upper right, Robert E. Wilson, and lower left, A. E. Marshall, elected managing directors of General Aniline & Film Corp. by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau. Mr. McConnell is chairman of the Engineers Defense Board and Consulting Engineer to the War Production Board. Mr. Wilson is President of the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. and Mr. Marshall is President of the Rumford Chemical Works. Mr. George Moffett, Chairman of Corn Products Refining Co., was also named a director.

WPB Discouraging Installation Of New Oil Burners

WASHINGTON (AP)—Acting to conserve fuel stocks in coastal areas, the War Production Board has issued orders designed to discourage installation of new oil-burning equipment in 17 eastern states, the District of Columbia and Oregon and Washington on the Pacific Coast.

The orders forbid delivery of fuel for use in any new equipment unless installation of such equipment is completed within the next 30 days, or in any converted facilities unless the conversion is completed within the next 10 days.

New construction is exempted if the foundations are completed within the next 30 days and if oil-burning equipment is specified in the construction contract.

States affected by the restriction are Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia in addition to Oregon and Washington.

Johnson Automatics Net 9 Cents

Johnson Automatics, Ins. in its first annual report, noted that full production was begun and deliveries started less than a year from the first setting up of the machinery for such production. The corporation reports consolidated net sales for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1941 of $256,403 and net profit of $40,207, equal to 9 cents a share on the 440,000 shares outstanding. As of the close of its first fiscal year, the corporation reported unfilled orders on hand totaled approximately $5,500,000 with about $2,000,000 of additional orders received since Nov. 30.

$417,000,000 Food in 9 Mos. Sent Overseas

WASHINGTON (AP) — Agricultural commodities costing $417,000,000 were delivered to United Nations representatives for lend-lease shipment during the nine months ended February 1, the Agricultural Department reported.

January deliveries were 435,000,000 pounds at a cost of $50,000,000.

Major commodities in the nine-month deliveries included:

Dairy products and eggs, $131,000,000; meat, fish and fowls $106,000,000; lard, fats and oils, $30,000,000; fruits and vegetables, $42,000,000.

The deliveries also included grain and cereal products, concentrated fruit juices, vitamin concentrates, miscellaneous food stuffs, and non-food agricultural commodities such as cotton, tobacco and naval stores.

Int'l Nickel Profit Off Slightly in '41

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profit of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1941, totaled $34,356,401, equal after charges and provisions for preferred dividends, to $2.22 per share on 14,584,025 no par shares of common stock.

This compares with net of $35,544,772, or $2.30 a share for 1940, and $36,847,466, or $2.39 a common share in 1939.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15

Professor Tells House Group Sales Taxes 'Inefficient'

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—A representative of the Union for Democratic Action told the House Ways and Means Committee today that sales taxes were "inefficient and unnecessary."

Prof. William Withers of Queens College, New York, appearing for the Union and the American Federation of Teachers, said sales taxes were not easy to administer, were costly to collect and would induce a rise in prices.

"Sales taxes also may cause increases in prices in excess of the amounts of the tax," Professor Withers said. "If a poll were taken of 100 leading students of public finance, 95 of them would state that sales taxes are vastly inferior to income taxes as a device to prevent inflation."

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau repeatedly has expressed opposition to any form of sales tax, primarily because it would fall more heavily on low income brackets.

Liberals, organized labor and perhaps "a majority of all voters," support in general the Secretary's recommendations for $7,610,000,000 in new revenue, chiefly through steep increases in individual income and corporation taxes, Professor Withers said.

Utility to Ask Rate Rise as Tax Offset

NEW YORK (AP)—The Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, one of the largest utility operating companies in the country, will ask the Public Service Commission to increase service rates to offset any sharp boost in Federal income taxes that might prohibit a reasonable return on the company's investment, Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman, said.

Speaking to the annual stockholders meeting, Mr. Carlisle said any such proposal as that recently advanced by Secretary Morgenthau for a 55 per cent normal tax would cost the company between $10,000,000 and $12,000,000 additional taxes yearly.

In its report for 1941 Consolidated Edison reported its total tax bill, including federal levies, amohnted to $62,357,098 in 1941, against $57,991,064 in 1940. Net income dropped to $33,920,011, equal to $2 a share, from $36,454,864 or $2.23 a share in 1940.

Bituminous Coal Output

WASHINGTON (AP) — Bituminous coal production dropped from 11,265,000 to 10,100,000 tons during the week ended March 7, the Bureau of Mines reported.

Many Want to Pay Higher Income Taxes; Refuse to Take Deductions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury officials said hundreds of persons who filed income tax returns in the last few days refused to take any deductions because they wanted to pay more taxes to help win the war.

Officially, however, the Treasury approves of everyone taking his legal deductions, since they were devised in the first place to equalize the tax burden.

Many citizens send money when their returns show that they don't owe any taxes. A $20 contribution arrived in Seattle along with a nontaxable return last week from a man living along the arctic circle in Alaska.

Salt Lake City recently greeted an almost legendary sheepherder who trekked from his mountain home 200 miles through a blizzard to pay not only his 1941, but also his 1939 and 1940 income taxes. He explained that he changed his mind about taxes since he had a son with MacArthur in Bataan.

In contrast to those who refuse to take deductions, some still claim them wrongfully.

The collector at Omaha wrote in to report that a man there had to be argued out of claiming "depreciation" on his wooden leg. An Ohioan was told by another collector he couldn't deduct the price of his false teeth unless he could prove they were "a necessary and ordinary business expense."

But the North Dakota collector recently approved a $5 deduction by a woman who lost her dress in an 80-mile-an-hour windstorm.

Credits for dependents—at $400 each—also confuse some people, like the southern woman who claimed a credit for "Peggy" until the collector found out "Peggy" was a dog. A man in the State of Washington took no chances on this score, sending a photograph of his family of 10 children along with his return.

However, in New York, one man paid a $30,000 tax with his return, from which he omitted deliberately customary deductions which would have cut his tax by $700. The Detroit collector also reported "numerous" instances of such waivers. Other instances were cited in many cities.

Airline Head Scores Cut in Mail Rates

The reduction in rates for the transporttaion of mail by American Airlines, Inc., by order of the Civil Aeronautics Board is, according to C. R. Smith, President, neither in keeping with the purpose of the Civil Aeronautics Act nor with its appropriate provisions. The rates previously paid to the company for transporting mail were originally established by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"American Airlines, Inc., began business on May 13, 1934," Mr. Smith said. "From that date to Nov. 30, 1941, the net income of the company from all sources was $3,993,272. The Civil Aeronautics Board in its order, proposes that the Government recover $3,815,856 of the amount paid to the company during that period for transporting the mail.

"The rates ordered by the Civil Aeronautics Board are, in our opinion, insufficient for the encouragement and development of an air transportation system, unfair, unreasonable and unjust.

Nevada University Reports Tin Discovery in State

RENO, Nev. (AP)—Tin, strategic wartime metal, has been found in Nevada, possibly in commercial value and volume, the University of Nevada reported.

A sample of concentrate from placer workings in the rabbit hole district of Pershing County carried 3.98 per cent tin, a figure later verified by the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Prof. Walter Palmer, who made the discovery, said gravels bearing tin oxide extended over an area of a square mile.

Placer deposits with ore bearing ½ of one per cent, the University explained, can be worked successfully under favorable conditions.

Tenn. Coal to Open New Coal Mine, Coke Ovens

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Plans for opening a new coal mine and constructing an additional battery of coke ovens were announced by President Robert Gregg of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company.

He said ground would be broken immediately for opening the additional mine.

The battery of 75 by-product ovens will be built at the by-product coke department of the Fairfield plant, Mr. Gregg said. Foundation work is expected to start at once.

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Financial Statement

DECEMBER 31, 1941

(As filed with the Massachusetts Insurance Department)

Assets

Bonds — Government, state, municipal and other bonds. Bonds which qualify for amortization under Insurance Department regulation are amortized; all others are carried at market values.	$18,206,992.98
Stocks — Market values.	1,130,676.00
Cash in Banks and Office	4,454,233.21
First Mortgage Loans	66,655.45
Real Estate	594,018.19
Premiums in Course of Collection — Not past due.	2,922,113.08
Accrued Interest and Other Assets	264,593.82
Total Admitted Assets	$27,661,282.73

Liabilities

Reserve for Claims — To complete payment of claims in process of adjustment, as adjusted but not due, or not reported, computed according to state insurance laws	$14,870,503.70
†Reserve for Unearned Premiums — Premiums paid in advance but not earned December 31, 1941	4,239,913.44
★Reserves for Dividends to Policyholders	
On Expired Policies, Declared but Not Due	615,149.61
On Premiums Earned on Unexpired Policies	1,750,000.00
Reserve for Taxes	326,200.00
Reserve for Accounts Payable	189,035.63
General Voluntary Reserve	650,000.00
Guaranty Surplus	$1,500,000.00
Surplus	3,500,480.35
Total Policyholders' Surplus	5,000,480.35
Total Liabilities and Surplus	$27,661,282.73

Securities carried at $379,050.36 in the above statement are deposited for purposes required by law. Securities carried at $150,000.00 are deposited with other insurance companies as required in regular course of business. On basis of market quotations, admitted assets are $28,027,987.82 and surplus is $5,367,185.44

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EMPLOYERS MUTUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

Year	Premium Income	Assets	Surplus	Policyholders' Dividends
1932	$ 3,172,692	$ 5,644,494	$ 1,352,050	$ 659,974
1934	6,218,071	7,402,529	1,641,382	766,342
1936	11,050,255	12,851,351	2,676,833	1,854,335
1938	11,835,515	17,162,871	3,586,732	2,557,029
1940	14,915,559	22,161,707	4,556,390	2,668,293
1941	21,025,675	27,661,283	5,000,480	4,202,320

Offices in the Principal Cities of the United States – Consult Your Local Telephone Directory

BOSTON: 137 Newbury St. COMmonwealth 6373

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 4s 54-44	108.10	108.10	108.10
1 4¼s 52-47	113.15	113.15	113.15
1 3s 55-51	110.16	110.16	110.16
1 2½s 54-52	102.24	103.24	103.24
5 2¾s 65-60	109.22	109.22	109.22

Federal Farm Mortgage

6 3s 49-44	104.17	104.17	104.17

New York City Bonds

12 3s 80	101⅝	101¼	101⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 AbitibiP&P 5s 53 st	59¾	58½	59¾
5 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	81	81	81
6 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	68	67¾	68
1 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	57½	57½	57½
5 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	51¼	51¼	51¼
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103	102	103
5 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103⅞	103¾	103¾
4 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
25 Am T&T 3s 56	106⅛	106	106
9 Am WW&E 6 75	91¾	90¾	90¾
3 Arm Del 4s 55	104¾	104¼	104¾
3 AT&SF 4s 95	107¾	107⅜	107¾
3 At&SF ap 4s 95 st	91	91	91
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	110	110	110
1 Atl&Chs AL 5s 44	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Atl&Birm 4s 33	25¼	25	25¼
6 AC Line 1st 4s 52	81	81	81
14 AC Line 4½s 64	65¼	64⅞	65¼
30 AC Line 5s 45	98¼	98	98
4 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	36	36	36
8 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64½	64¼	64¼
30 B&O 95 ct A	38	37½	37¾
35 B&O 2000 st D	37¾	37½	37½
38 B&O 96 st F	37⅜	37½	37½
145 B&O cv 60 st	41⅜	40⅞	41¼
12 B&O 4s 48	61½	61	61⅜
13 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	53¾	53	53¾
14 BO SW 50 st	47¾	47¼	47½
5 B&O T C 4 59	52⅛	52½	52⅛
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	54	54	54
1 Bang & Aroo 5s43	97	97	97
34 Boston&Me 4½s 70	41¾	41	41⅜
8 Bost&Me 4s 60	74¼	74⅛	74¼
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	105	105	105
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	81¼	81¼	81¼
51 Buf R&P 5? st	40⅛	40	40
10 Bur CR&No 5s 34	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
8 Bur CR&No 5s 34ct	7	7	7
1 Bush Term 5s 55	62	62	62
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	79	79	79
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Can Nat 4½s 51	105¼	105	105¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Can Pac 4½s 46	94	93¾	94
1 Can Pac 4s perp	64	64	64
1 Caro Cen 4s 49	55	55	55
3 Caro C&O 4s 65	107	106¼	106¼
12 Celanese 3s 55	98	97¾	98
1 Colotex 4½s 47 ww	95½	95¾	95½
28 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	5¾	5¾	5¾
53 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	5¾	5¾	5¾
129 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	18⅜	18	18¼
3 Cen of Ga cn 4s reg	15½	15⅜	15½
8 Cen New Eng 4s 61	70	69¾	70
45 Cen Pac 5s 60	57⅜	57	57⅜
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77	77	77
25 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	19	19	19
35 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	16⅞	16½	16½
5 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17	17	17
5 Certain-teed 5½s 48	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 CAO 3½s 60D	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 CAO rfg 3½s 96E	103½	103½	103½
20 Int Gt Nor 8s 52	17¼	17	17¼
36 Int Gt Nor 6s 52 B	16⅝	16	16
24 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	16¼	16⅛	16¼
10 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	26⅞	26	26
84 Int T&T 5s 55	51⅜	50¾	50¾
1 James F&Clea 4s 59	50⅞	50⅝	50⅞
5 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	93½	93½	93¼
69 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	51¾	50¾	51⅜
7 KCFtS & M 4s 36 st	49½	49½	49½
7 K C South 5s 50	72	72	72
4 K C South 3s 50	63	63	63
20 K C Term 4s 60	109¾	109¾	109¾
15 Lac Gas 6s 42A	92¼	91½	92¼
2 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	94	93½	94
29 Lac Gas 5½s 53	74	73½	74
5 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	73¼	73⅛	73¼
24 Lac Gas 5s 42	95	94¾	95
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64	65	65	65
11 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	47½	47½	47½
10 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51¾	51¾	51¾
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	40¾	40¾	40¾
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36¼	36¼	36¼
40 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33¼	32½	33
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	122	122	122
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96½	96½	96½
2 Lorillard Co 5s 51	121	121	121
1 Lou&N 5s 2003	103½	103½	103½
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Lou&N 3½s 50 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
11 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	88¼	88¼	88¼
13 Manati Sug 4s 57	52¼	51¾	51¾
13 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	75	75	75
5 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	104½	104½	104½
11 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105¾	105¼	105½
10 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	28	28	28
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	⅞	⅞	⅞
13 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12½	12	12½
175 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12½	12	12⅜
3 Mo-Ill 5s 59	98	98	98
7 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	62	62	62
8 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
44 M-K-T 4½s 78	30¾	30½	30¾
54 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40	39¾	39¾
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1½	1½
65 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	31¼	30¾	30⅞
196 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	31¼	30¾	31⅛
2 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	30½	30½	30½
75 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	31⅛	30¾	31
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	31¼	30¾	31
10 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	31¼	30¾	31¼
168 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	31⅛	30¾	31
15 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
6 MonWPaPubS 6s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
17 Mor&Essex 5s 55	44¾	44⅜	44⅝
63 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	40½	39¾	40½
28 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42½	41¾	42½
2 NEng R 5s 45	69¾	69½	69½
2 NEng RR 4s 45	68½	68½	68½
1 NO Gt Nor 5s 83	81½	81½	81½
1 NO Pu Sv 5s 52A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 NO Pub Sv 5s 55B	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 N Orl Term 4s 53	76¾	76¼	76¼
7 NYC&StL 4s 37	48½	48	48
10 NYC&StL 4½s 78	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 NY&Greenwd Ls46	71	71	71
10 NY&Putnam 4s 93	47¼	47¼	47¼
56 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57½	56¾	57½
80 NYC 4½s 2013A	51½	51¼	51½
12 NYC cn 4s 98	53¼	53¼	53¼
4 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	61	61	61
26 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	82⅞	82⅜	82⅞
42 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	68⅛	68¼	68¼
1 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100	100	100
12 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
8 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107	106⅞	107
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
2 NY Yack&W 4s 73A	57	57	57
19 NY LE&WD&I 5s 43	102	102	102
23 NYN&H cv 6s 48	40½	40	40¼
35 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	54⅛	53½	53¾
30 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38⅞	38⅜	38¼
30 NYNH&H 4s 47	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
47 NYNH&H 4s 55	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
14 NYNH&H 4s 56	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
10 NYNH&H 3½s 47	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
3 NYNH&H 3½s 54	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞
21 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	33	32	33
3 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	5	5	5
37 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4¾	4¾	4¾
11 Niagara Falls P3¼s68	108¼	108¼	108¼
14 Nor Am Co 4s 59	103¾	103¼	103¼
148 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68⅛	67¾	68
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047C	57½	57¼	57¼
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047	57½	57¼	57¼
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52¼	52¼	52¼
8 Nor Pac 4s 97	75¼	75	75⅜
12 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¾	43	43
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	40¾	40¾	40¾
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108½	108½	108½
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Okla G&E 4¾s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Or-Wash R&N 4s 61	105	105	105
6 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	107¾	107½	107¾
18 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	110½	110¾	110¾
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	88¾	88¼	88¼
4 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 Pen Co 4s 63	102¾	102¼	102¾
2 PenGl Sand 3½s 60	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Pen Ohio&El 4s 77	102	102	102
2 Pen P&L 4½s 74	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Pen Pen P&L 3½s 69	106	106	106
6 Pen RR gen 5s 68	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	120¼	120¼	120½
17 Pen RR 4½s 70	90¾	90¾	90¾
3 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	99½	99½	99½
3 Pen RR 4½s 84E	99	98¾	99
4 Pen RR 3¾s270	92	91¾	92
1 Peoria & Eas 4s 60	45	45	45
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	73½	73½	73½
25 Pere Marq 4½s 80	64¼	63¾	64¼
5 Phila Co 4½s 61	93¼	93¼	93
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28	28	28
3 PCC&SL 5s 70A	108½	108	108½
2 PCC&SL 5s 75B	107½	107½	107½
5 PCC&SL 4¼s 77	101½	101½	101½
19 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	61	60¾	61
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B	60½	60¾	60½
12 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	61	60¾	61
8 Porti Gen El 5s 50	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	81¾	81¼	9-½
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104	104	104
3 Readg 4½s 97A	79½	79½	79½
1 Readg 4½s 97B	80	80	80
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 Rem Rand 5½ 56	98½	98½	98½
3 Repub Steel 4½s 61	102	102	102
12 RioGrWest 1st 4s 39	47¼	47	47¼
10 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	22	21¾	22
18 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	14½	14½	14½
5 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	8	8	8
47 St L&F 5s 50B	17½	17¾	17½
7 StLSF 5s 50 ct	17	17	17
247 St LSF 4½s 78	16¾	16¾	16¾
21 StLSF4½s 78ct	16½	16½	16½
108 St LSF 4s 50A	16	15¾	15½
21 St LSF 4s 50A c t	15½	15½	15½
16 St LSW rfg 5s 90	27¾	26¾	27
48 St LSW 1st 4s 89	79¾	79¾	79¾
4 St LSW 2nd 4s 89	68½	68¼	68¾
8 St P&KC ShtL4½s 41	10¾	10¾	10¾
234 Seab A L cn 4s 43	10⅜	10¼	10¼
93 Sea A L 4s 46 ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
88 Sea A L 4s 50 st	17	16½	16¾
2 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	16½	16½	16½
105 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	8	8	8
65 Seab AL rfg 4s '59 ct	7¼	7	7¼
27 Seab-All Fla 6s '35 A ct	7½	7¼	7¼
22 Seab All Fla 6s '35 B ct	7¾	7¼	7¼
2 Shell Un 2¼s '61	98	98	98
11 Shell Un 2½s '54	95⅞	95¼	95⅝
2 Simmons cv 4s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Socony-Vac 3s '64	104¾	104⅝	104¾
21 Sou Pac 4½s '68	84	83¾	83¾
29 Sou Pac 4½s '81	83¾	83	83
55 Sou Pac 4½s '69	83½	82⅞	83¼
24 Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	68¼	67⅞	68¼
29 Sou Pac clt 4s '49	65¾	67⅞	65¾
29 Sou Pac clt 4s '49	60¾	60¼	60¼
13 Sou Pac 3½s '48	85¼	85¼	85¾
54 Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	55½	55¼	55¼
10 South Ry 6½s '56	91½	91⅜	91½
4 South Ry gen 6s '56	88¾	88½	88¾
4 South Ry cn 5s '94	90¾	90¾	90¾
16 South Ry gen 4s '56	66¼	66¼	66¼
6 South Ry Mem 5s '96	83½	83	83½
2 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	104½	104½	104½
16 Spok Int 4½s 2013 A	40½	40¾	40½
10 Stand Oil Calif 2¾s '66	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104¼	104	104
8 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	104¼	104¼	104⅛
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Texark & Ft Sm 5½s'50	87¾	89¾	89½
26 Tex Corp 3s '65	104½	104¼	104½
3 Tex Corp 3s '59	105	105	105
8 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	68	68	68
35 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	68	68	68
6 Third Ave aj 5s '60	15½	15½	15½
20 Third Ave 4s '60	53	53	53
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47 reg	108	108	108
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	98	98	98
10 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	73	72	73
12 Unit Drug 5s '53	92¾	92½	92½
5 U S Steel 2.50s '52	101¼	101⅛	101½
7 Utah P&L 5s '44	.99	98¾	98¾
100 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108½	108	108
5 Wabash 1st 5s '39 ct	85¼	85¼	85¼
26 Wabash 2d 5s '39 ct	42	42	42
2 Wabash 5s '80	26¾	26¾	26¾
20 Wabash 5s '80 asd	26¾	26¾	26¾
2 Wabash 4½s '78	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
6 Wabash 4½s '78 asd	26	25⅝	26
75 Wabash 4¼s '91 wi	38¾	38	38½
48 Wabash 4s '81 wi	48	47¾	48
23 Wabash 4s '71 wi	77	77	77
3 Walwrth 4s '55	85½	85½	85½
9 Warren Bros 6s '41	95¾	95¼	95¼
2 West Pen P 5s '63 E	109½	109½	109½
4 West Shore 4s 2361	47¼	47	47¼
1 Westch Lt 3½s '67	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10 Westn Md 4s '52	90	89¾	90
25 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	31¾	31	31¾
30 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	31	30⅝	30⅝
5 Western Un 5s '51	85	85	85
5 Western Un 5s '60	83½	83	83
1 Western Un 4½s '50	83½	83½	83½
6 Wstinghouse El 3½s'51	101⅜	101⅛	101¼
17 Wheel Stl 3¼s 66	92	91¾	92
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	104¾	104⅜	104⅝
32 Wis Cen 4s 49	45⅞	45½	45½
50 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	16½	16⅛	16¼
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D3½ct	16½	16⅛	16¼
1 Wisc El Pow 3¼s 68	110	110	110
1 Young S & T 3¼s 60	99½	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

1 Agr M Bk Col 6s 47	27½	27½	27½
1 Antioquia 7s 45 A	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
2 Argentine 4½s 48	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Argentine 4½s 71	76½	76½	76½
18 Australia 5s 55	44½	42	44
27 Australia 4½s 56	42¼	38	42
3 Belgium 6½s 49	92¼	92	92¼
32 Brazil 8s 41	30¼	29¾	30¼
15 ⅝razil 6½s 26-57	25⅝	25	25⅝
11 Brazil 6½s 27-57	25½	25½	25½
2 Brazil C Ry E1 7s 52	25½	25½	25½
3 Brisbane 5s 57	40	40	40
1 Brisbane 5s 58	39	39	39
3 Buen A 4½s 77	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
9 Buen A 4½s 78	62½	62½	62½
3 Canada 5s 52	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3 Canada 4s 63	94	94	94
3 Canada 2¾s 45	98½	98½	98½
17 ChileMtgBk6s 61asd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62	15	15	15
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 Chile 6s 60 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
4 Chile 6s 61 Fed asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	14¼	14¼	14¼
14 Colomb 3s 70	44¼	44¼	44¼
2 Colom Mt Bk 6½s 47	27	27	27
2 Denmark 4s 62	32	32	31¾
2 Dom Rnd 5½s 69 ext	70	70	70
2 Dom Rep 5½s 58	40¼	40¼	40¼
4 Minas Ger 6½s 58	14¾	14¾	14¾
5 N Sou Wales 5s 58	58	58	58
2 Norway 4½s 65	82¾	82¾	82¾
2 Norway 4s 63	83¼	83¼	83¼
5 Peru 1st 6s 60	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9¾	9¾	9¾
7 Queensld 6s 47	54	52	54
12 Rio de Jan 8s 46	14	13¾	13¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	13	13	13
1 Sao Paul City 8s 52	15½	15½	15½
3 Sao Paul City 6½s 57	14¾	14	14¾
8 Sao Paulo 8s 50	60	60	60
1 Urug at 3¾s&4½s'79	56	56	56
1 Urug 4½s 78	52½	52½	52½
1 Urug 4½s 4½s 78	56	56	56
2 Urug cv3¾s&4½s 79	52	52	52

Total bond sales today (in dollars): $8,383,000; previous day, 7,346,700; week ago, 14,122,700; year ago, 10,008,550; two years ago, 4,797,250; Jan. 1 to date, 501,989,950; year ago, 460,011,875; two years ago, 352,178,875.

Merck & Co. Earns $2.88

NEW YORK (AP)—Merck & Co., Inc., drug manufacturers, reported its net earnings for 1941 were $3,155,538, equal to $2.88 each on the 1,000,000 shares of common stock, compared with a 1940 net of $2,463,683 or $7.28 a share on the 300,000 common shares then outstanding.

National Cash Register

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Cash Register Co. reported 1941 net profit of $3,257,446, equal to $2 a share against $3,051,727 or $1.26 a share in 1940.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8⅛	10¼
American Barge Line Co	10⅜	11¾
American Hardware Co	19¼	21¼
American Manufacturing	18¾	21⅜
American Manufac 5 pf	78¾	..
American Wringer Co	3	4¼
†Amoskeag * Company	19¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	68¼	..
Appleton Company	28¾	31½
Appleton Company 7 pf	106½	..
Applied Arts Corp	2½	3
Arlington Mills	38	41
Arnold Print Works	7½	8¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22½	24¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	¾	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12⅝	14¼
Bausch&Lomb Optical Co	17¾	20½
Bausch&Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7¾	9½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	88¾	..
Bird&Son Inc 5 pf	100	..
Boston Wharf Company	14½	16½
Boston Woven Hose&Rub	25¾	28¼
Brown Co	1⅜	1⅞
Brown Co pf	24¼	27
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¾	4⅝
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	28¼	31
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13⅜	15¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	21¼	23⅜
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¼	25¾
Draper Corporation	84¾	85¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15¾	17¾
Eastern Corporation	5¼	6¼
Eastern Corporation pf	17⅜	19¼
Exolon Co	8⅞	10⅝
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅜	13¼
Family Loan Society pf A	21½	24
Fruit of the Loom	7½	9¾
General Fire Extinguisher	13¾	15¼
*General Machinery	27	29½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	10¾	12
Goodall Worsted Company	7½	9½
Graton & Knight Co	71½	101½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	84¼	68½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	25	27¾
Great Northern Paper Co	29¾	32¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	56¾	58¾
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15	18
Harrington & Richahdson	4½	4⅞
Haskelite Mfg Co	23¾	25⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co	8¾	7¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10	11¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17¾	19¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23	28¼
Hooker Electro Chem	20	22¼
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	41½	44
International Machine Tool	11	13¾
Keith Geogge 8 Co	7¾	9¾
Kendall Company	7⅞	9¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	14⅞	17
Landers Frary & Clark	20¾	23
Lincoln Stores Inc	19⅝	22½
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	69½	74½
Marathon Paper Mills	32¾	35¾
*Marlin-Rockwell Corp	45¾	48½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108	112
Merrimack Manufacturing	19¾	22¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	69¾	74¾
†Metal & Thermit Corp	24	27
Millers Falls Company	8¾	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	4¾	5¾
Nashawanna Mills	15⅜	17½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	..	58
Nashua Manufacturing Co	15½	17½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	46½	50¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	14¾	17
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	6¾
National Shirt Shops	5⅞	7¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	43¾	47½
Newmarket Manufac Co	37¾	41
Nicholson File Company	33¾	36½
Nonquitt Mills	27	30
Ohio Finance	11¾	13
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	31¾	34¾
Parker Appliance	12¾	14¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	87½	92½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	37½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	60¼	..
Quissett Mill	3¼	4
Remington Arms Co Inc	18¼	20
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	20½	22½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	45¾	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	20½	22¾
Sanford Mills	33¼	36¼
Submarine Signal Co	37¾	39¾
Tampax Inc	3¾	4½
Triumph Explosive Inc	39¾	43
Union Premier Food Strs pf	7	8½
United Elastic Corp	46¾	50¼
U S Envelope Company	101½	106½
U S Envelope Co pf	33¼	37
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	21	..
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	81½	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	71¾	9
Wamsutta Mills Inc	17½	19¼
Warner & Swasey Co	19¼	21¾
West Point Manufacturing	36¾	39¼

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	99½	104⅝
Arkansas Pow & Light $7 pf	74½	78¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	81½	86½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	49⅜	53½
Central P&L 7 pf	91½	96½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	82¼	87½
General Water G&E $3 pf	93¾	98¾
Jamaica Water Supply	21¾	24¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	102½	107½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	81	86
Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf	88½	93½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	91¼	96½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	102½	107¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	6½	8⅝
No States Power Del 5 pf	103	108
No States Power Del 6 pf	48¾	50½
No States Power Del 7 pf	54¾	58½
Ohio Edison 6 pf	60½

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**— ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Sabotage on Normandie ... Election
Axis Promotes Rom... Plans
Union Pay Boosts ... Under Way

The World's Day—...is: Will ... allies before or after Pearl Harbor decide campaign?

Columnist Says Normandie W...

Fire, which toppled the former French liner N... on its side at a New York pier after sweeping throu... terday, was called "a deliberate act of sa... Dorothy Thompson, columnist. Admiral Ado... mandant of the Third Naval District, denie... and Admiral Andrews' statement: Page 4.]

The War: Rommel Placed in Fu...

Africa: German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel ... in supreme command of Axis African armie... Italian agreement. Axis counteroffensive was ... for its third consecutive day, with British pa... [Page 4.]

Russia: Russian armies were credited in Moscow ... erated 80 cities and more than 4,800 towns and ... man occupation in the past 10 weeks.

At sea: Britain reported one of its submarines sank ... port in the Central Mediterranean. Berlin claimed ... British light cruiser, a destroyer, and two transpor... that U-boats in the Atlantic had sunk eight more ... [Page 4.]

Philippines: American forces shot down seven Japanese ... the past 24 hours, the War Department said, but are ... creasingly heavy odds on the Bataan Peninsula.

Hawaii: The Army transport Royal T. Frank, 224 net tons, ... in Hawaiian waters Jan. 28 with 29 persons believed lost.

Singapore: Japanese reinforcements were pouring into the ... partly, the Japanese claimed, over the causeway from the m... land, which had been destroyed by the British but repaired by ... Japanese. Tokyo also gave out that advance units had come clos... to the city of Singapore.

Burma: British Imperial troops appeared to have given up Martapan, across the Salween from Moulmein, according to the Japanese. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was on a visit to Lord Linlithgow in India to discuss strategic moves with the British High Command.

Dutch East Indies: Japanese made a new landing on Celebes islands near Macassar.

Washington: Henderson Raps Pay Increases

A recommendation that the National War Labor Board rule against general "substantial" wage increase demands by union labor because of their inflationary influence was made by Price Administrator Henderson. [Page 16.]

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau said he would ask Congress shortly to increase the debt limit from $65,000,000,000 to $110,000,000,000 "and perhaps to remove it altogether" because of the rapidly increasing war costs.

Deferment of agricultural workers from military service as a national policy was proposed by Senator Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska and Senator Nye (R) of North Dakota, who said a growing shortage of farm laborers threatened to curtail the nation's food supply.

Unemployment compensation and other benefits for persons left temporarily without work in industries being converted to war production would be provided by a $300,000,000 program under legislation filed by Representative Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of the Third Army Corps, ... to China and is expected to confer with Gen-

...ections
...Plans
...Under Way

...is: Will ... allies before or after Pearl Harbor decide campaign?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 — The ... campaign has already ...

...Congressmen who voted ... military preparedness are ... campaigning for ...

...Isolationists are leaving ... seeking to justify their ... position.

...Democrats are looking over ... preparedness record, ... voters will think. ... news anti-Roose... ...ct with ...ing to ...

Both ... Congressmen ... voted himself ... questions are in ... gressional thoughts ... increasingly influence ... speeches from now on.

On the pre-Pearl Harbor ... paredness votes the Republicans have an admittedly weak record. This is shown in the following ballots. In the fall election it should be recalled all members of the Lower House come up, including 263 Democrats, 164 Republicans, and 5 of smaller parties, plus three vacancies to fill.

Senate Campaigns

In the Senate one third of the members come up, including 23 Democrats, 8 Republicans, and 1 Independent.

Most conspicuous isolationist in the House is Rep. Hamilton Fish (R) of New York.

Japanese Closing Grip on Singapore; Vital British Sea Lanes Threatened; 'With U.S. Fleet' Path to Orient Won

Monitor correspondent aboard first American Naval unit to reach New Zealand tells how he saw Navy "pour reinforcements into way stations" on route from factories to Far East.

For weeks the editors of The Christian Science Monitor had no word of Joseph C. Harsch. After his eyewitness reporting of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Mr. Harsch was instructed to proceed to the battle area of the Far Pacific.

Silence, broken only by one carefully censored note, followed. It was from Pago Pago, in the American outpost of Samoa. It could only say that the ship he arrived on "had guns on it."

Again, silence.

Last night, word finally came. A Columbia Broadcasting System commentator in Sydney, Australia, announced the arrival of Mr. Harsch, and of H. R. Knickerbocker, of the Chicago Sun —who together had won the journalistic race across the Pacific.

Mr. Harsch's first story, filed from Wellington, discloses the arrival of American naval forces at New Zealand. It records the story of American reinforcement of the island way stations along the vital, and now United States-controlled, supply line of the South Pacific.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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...LINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 9 (delayed)—A trim ... cut the outer corner of this harbor, 23 knots boiling ... tantail, pushed hard on a destroyer's equivalent of ... last moment and slipped without maneuver into ... ...ors first rubbed their eyes and then ... and Stripes.

... arrived even before his ap... ...ther naval forces in the Allied ... supply route... ...ations ... ...ouldiers are here. And the way is open for reinforcements and the vital weapons of war.

Fleet Far From Paralyzed

At this moment Japan presumably is gathering its forces for a major effort to capture Singapore and the Dutch East Indies, relying still on the Pearl Harbor blow to keep American strength from playing a part in the battle for the far Pacific.

The outcome is for history to decide. It will be written in terms of a far greater area of naval combat than I was able to view. It will be written, too, in terms of what merchant tonnage the United Nations are able to provide.

By a Staff Artist

The Battle for Singapore

Above: Arrows show the progress of the Japanese forces in the attack on Singapore Island as claimed by the Japanese themselves. Word from Tokyo asserts that the half-mile causeway across the strait, indicated by the right-hand arrow, destroyed by the British, has been repaired and is being used by the Japanese to bring in more troops. Below: The Singapore causeway linking Singapore with the mainland.

Seven Nipponese planes downed by MacArthur forces; U. S. transport is sunk.

By The Christian Science Monitor's War Editor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

There is no disguising the fact that the United Nations' forces today face a major defeat at the hands of the Japanese forces, which are reported by the Japanese to have pushed almost within sight of the city of Singapore. The ease with which the Japanese swarmed onto the island and raced toward the city in the south can only be explained by the small number of the defenders due to withdrawals of men and equipment announced last week.

The United Nations' Command, therefore, apparently is prepared for the surrender of a base, the loss of which must give the Japanese a free passage to the Indian Ocean and bring new peril to India itself, while closing Britain's main waterway to the Pacific.

Whether the Japanese had restored the causeway across the Johore Strait for their own use and captured all the island's air fields, as they claimed, was not certain, but General Yamashita's men, no doubt at considerable loss, had nevertheless obtained such a hold on the island as to make its ultimate capture almost inevitable.

Evidence that the Allies are following a definite plan—which may even have envisaged the fall of Singapore—comes with announcement that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commanding the United Nations' forces in

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Published Daily Except Sunday by

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Training Women for Men's Jobs on Way

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Now, before the big demand for women workers is felt, is the time for women to train themselves to take over men's jobs in offices and plants, agree educators here, and they are hard at work on practical courses designed to prepare women for their new roles.

Experiments in this type of training are being made at Illinois Institute of Technology and the University of Chicago, with funds provided by the United States Office of Education. Both courses will be used as patterns for many others if found successful. Northwestern University is also giving defense training to women in co-operation with the Office of Education.

It is taking foresight on the part of both women and educators to carry through this training at the present time. Industry has not yet made any loud call for women to replace men. Many factories are still too busy converting to war production to think about expansion or replacement of men drafted or about to be drafted. They are not yet calling for women to fill men's posts; but they will, all of a sudden, say students of the employment field. When they do, it will be of the utmost importance to war production to have women trained for the highly skilled jobs of modern industry. With less mechanical experience than men generally, women need even more specialized training than men, say the educators.

A report of the National Industrial Conference Board, just issued, supports the Midwest educators and their sponsor, the United States Office of Education, in their budding programs for industrial education of women. At present, this report points out, employment of women to replace men has scarcely begun in this country. Only about 10 per cent of the employees of the nation's industrial plants today are women, the Conference Board figures indicate. But during peak of the World War's production, 25 per cent of the workers were women.

Huge Future Demand

If the ratio of that period prevails in this war, it will mean that seven times the number of women now employed will be needed.

And you can't just put a woman at a machine and say "go to it," say students of modern industry. That's why they are striving now to devise courses here that will give intensive training to women with aptitudes and the proper general background of education and experience.

Illinois Institute of Technology is the first school in the country to offer a full-time technical training course for specific defense employment, according to its President, Henry T. Heald.

The three courses offered, beginning early this month, are styled "engineering, science, and management defense training." All three courses prepare women for specific positions already waiting for them in Chicago industries, or soon to be open due to drafting of the men now holding them. An inspection course trains women for work in ordnance plants. A drafting course teaches them to be tracers, detailers, and computers. A course in chemistry prepares them to do routine laboratory duty in chemical works. To make certain that the training is practical and specific, the Institute has recruited its teachers from the industries themselves. Illinois Institute of Technology has already a record of 10,000 men workers trained in its defense courses, and is using this exceptional experience in carrying out this new training for women.

Novel Course

Cost of this course, given not for credit, is born by the Office of Education, and consequently there is no tuition charge.

Similar in its setup is a novel course given by the University of Chicago School of Business for women office administrators, supervisors, and analysts in defense industries. For nearly three decades this college has been training women for executive and administrative positions. The regular course takes four years, and leads to a degree.

Course Lasts 10 Weeks

The new course, given under direction of Prof. Ann Brewington, last only 10 weeks, and is designed to give to young women the kind of education they need to take over immediate jobs. It is not, however, training for specific posts, as Dean William Norman Mitchell of the School of Business explains it. While the course does train women for positions such as time clerks, personnel supervisors, and for general office management, it provides a broad program and offers subject matter that is fundamental.

The 55 women chosen to take this course were carefully selected from about 1,200 applicants, explains Mr. Mitchell. Those selected had either extensive business experience, or college training, or both. All were able to typewrite. The object was to train women to fill jobs so primary consideration was given to the employability of the prospective students.

A stiff program is being followed by these women. Such subjects as office organization and layout; employment procedures; labor law administration; cost accounting and budgeting; filing and record-keeping; and organization of governmental defense agencies are studied intensively. Mornings are devoted to lectures; afternoons to conferences and discussion.

Northwestern University is also at work on the job of educating women for defense work, but its courses are coeducational in nature. Women are enrolled along with men in such non-credit courses as: radio code; chemistry of defense and explosives; Red Cross; deciphering of secret military messages; aviation ground school; naval architecture; metallography; plastics; drafting; machine design; tool and die design; spectroscopy, and so on.

These courses are all offered at the Evanston campus. Additional courses are given in the Chicago school, and young women are enrolled in many of them.

Meantime, women workers are themselves scanning the field to find out where they may fit in. The Women's Trade Union League of Chicago invited Mrs. Ruth Berman, labor market analyst of the War Production Board here, to tell its members at an evening meeting what shifting of jobs may be expected and how they can train for new openings.

Defense Alcohol From Grain Planned to Conserve Sugar

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—The War Production Board today announced plans for wider manufacture of defense alcohol from grain, but the Office of Price Administration said the saving in sugar cane would not eliminate the necessity of rationing sugar to the general public.

The 550,000 tons of sugar saved by the program annually, still would leave a deficit of 2,000,000 tons of sugar to meet domestic and lend-lease requirements, it was estimated.

Last legal obstacle in the way of wide-scale use of beverage alcohol plants to help solve the industrial alcohol problem will be solved by congressional passage of a bill, introduced early in February, authorizing the removal of "high wines" for further distillation at industrial alcohol plants. This program allows whisky distilleries to use their present facilities as far as possible for alcohol production without the consumption of additional copper and other scarce materials for new machinery.

Removal of Alcohol

The bill would authorize the withdrawal of beverage alcohol of 140 proof or over, without tax, for conversion into 190 proof industrial alcohol. At present, alcohol of less than 160 proof is not removable from beverage plants except under supervision of the Alcohol Tax Unit.

The WPB alcohol production program was made public March 16 by William L. Batt, Director of the Materials Division and by Frasier H. Moffat, Chief of the WPB Alcohol Section. A few weeks ago, congressmen from certain farm states were charging the WPB with ignoring grain as a potential source of alcohol production and thus drawing unnecessarily on the nation's sugar supplies, but this talk seems to have quieted down.

The production plans, disclosed by Mr. Moffatt before the Mouse Sball Business Committee, showed that the annual defense alcohol budget once more had been revised upward. It started at 25,000,000 gallons and now has reached 355,000,000 gallons.

Government Program

Mr. Moffatt said the Government expects to get 100,000,000 gallons from blackstrap molasses; 90,000,000 gallons from high-proof wines; 65,000,000 gallons from synthetics; and 100,000,000 gallons from grain.

Mr. Batt said the WPB "expected to be able to meet all demands for industrial alcohol for the war program, no matter how high the demands may climb."

Negroes to Assist In Agriculture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—Dr. F. D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, and Claude A. Barnett, Director of the Associated Negro Press, have been named special assistants to the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary Claude R. Wickard announced today.

Dr. Patterson and Mr. Barnett will serve the Secretary as consultants and advisers on important problems affecting Negro farmers and their part in the war effort. One of their special functions will be to help insure the integration and full participation of Negro farmers in the food-for-freedom campaign.

Dr. Patterson attended Iowa State College and Cornell University, going to Tuskegee in 1928. He became President of Tuskegee in 1935, succeeding the late Dr. R. R. Moton.

Mr. Barnett founded the Associated Negro Press in 1916. With headquarters in Chicago, ANP, under the direction of Mr. Barnett, has established bureaus in Washington, New York, London, Paris, and other strategic metropolitan centers.

Active in Chicago civic affairs, Mr. Barnett has served as president of the board of directors of Provident Hospital in Chicago and as a member of the boards of directors of several social and civic organizations, including the Chicago Urban League. He is a trustee of Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Patterson and Mr. Barnett will continue to make their respective headquarters at Tuskegee and Chicago.

Stagger Plan Approved By New York Merchants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 11—General approval of the proposal to stagger working hours in New York City to relieve traffic congestion that interferes with production was voiced by 175 companies in reply to a questionnaire sent out by the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, it was announced today.

The Association announced that the results of the survey would be forwarded to George A. Sloan, Commissioner of Commerce, originator of the stagger plan.

Towboat Crashes Bridge and Sinks

WHEELING, W. Va., March 17 (AP)—Workmen searched the rain-swollen waters of the Ohio River today for two of three men lost when the 150-foot Towboat Katie Lyons, caught in a swift current, crashed into a fog-shrouded railroad bridge pier and sank within a few minutes.

The 14 others aboard, including two women, saved themselves by clinging to barges or wreckage until rivermen, putting out in skiffs, could haul them ashore. The women, both Pittsburg maids, joined the crew last Friday, and were on their first river voyage.

The missing men were Capt. Andrew C. Lyons of Pittsburgh, master of the sternwheeler and head of the Lyons River Transportatioon Company which owned it; and Harry McGuire, one of the oldest active pilots in Pittsburgh. Second Engineer Charles Danner of Pittsburgh was drowned.

The 534-ton boat struck the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Bridge connecting Bellaire, Ohio, and Benwood, W. Va., about five miles below Wheeling. Nine barges which the Katie Lyons was towing broke away and floated swiftly down the river. The Ohio stood at 29 feet, seven feet below flood stage, and was high enough to sweep the barges over dams.

Alcohol Production From Grain Reported Making Good Gains

WASHINGTON (AP)—William L. Batt, materials director for the War Production Board, said that the program for production of alcohol from grain in place of sugar or molasses was "going forward successfully."

At almost the same time Frasier H. Moffatt, chief of the WPB alcohol section, said he foresaw the day when no sugar would be required for alcohol production.

Mr. Batt talked at a press conference and said that if the program for converting beverage distilleries to industrial alcohol production is completed this year a saving of molasses equal to 550,000 tons of sugar will result.

Mr. Moffatt told the House Small Business Committee that about 700,000 tons of sugar would be needed for alcohol this year but the bulk of the expected production of 355,000,000 gallons of alcohol would come from grains and blackstrap molasses. He said the new program would be under way by the end of the year.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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WE WILL ship prepaid to you, 10 pounds big, beautiful medium shell Pecans, anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.90. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dept. C. S., Camilla, Georgia.

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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion, 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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N. Y. C., 608 West 113th—Large combination room, kitchen, bath; only vacancy; high-class neighborhood; $48.

ROOMS AND BOARD

GREENWOOD, MASS., 9 Linden St.—Sunny rooms, porches; quiet surroundings; ideal for rest; tray service; home cooking. Cry. 1453-J.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Private home, large room with twin beds; suitable for one or two persons. Suite 1, 491 Beacon Street.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Attractive sunny single, double; running water, tel.; refinement; $5 up; references. EN. 2-9461.

BEAUTIFUL corner, 5 windows; Hudson view; 2 closets, 2 beds, water; others; refrigeration; $6.50-$12.00 (tourists $1.00 daily). THOMPSON, 255 West 108th St., N. Y. C. AC. 2-8182.

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BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408

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WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1251

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B	L	A	D	E		L	I	L	L	I	A	N		
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S	E	A	M	A	N		M	E	D	I	A	N		

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St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

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KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

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SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls'
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Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

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Chocolaterie, Confectionery and Cafe
For Highest Quality and Service
Chocolates and Confections Par Excellence
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The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

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Let us help to brighten your home by Dry Cleaning your Curtains, Runners, Cushion Covers, Eiderdowns, Carpets, etc. Our turning and re-modelling service by expert Tailors makes old Garments equal to new.
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11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

ENGLAND

WAKEFIELD
(Continued)

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BOROUGH MARKET

Scotland

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25 Raeburn Place 21 Newington Rd.
6 East Trinity Road
Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road
Corstorphine

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Coupar Limited
The Furriers
241, Sauchiehall Street
Phone: Douglas 2389

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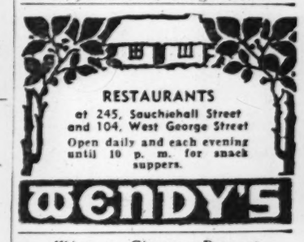
Limited
Established 1832
The Leading Furnishing House of Scotland
We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited.
Estimates Free
36, Jamaica St., Glasgow, C. 1



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Coupon

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Verse for Today . . .

For he shall deliver the needy when he crieth; the poor also, and him that hath no helper.
—Ps. 72:12

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

True Story

Associated Press

Paso Robles, Calif.

Police were suspicious when a luxurious custom-built automobile carrying four soldiers sped north through town at 5:45 a. m.

They flagged it down and the four men in uniform stepped out. And to the unbelieving police they told this story.

Two of them left Los Angeles, hitch-hiking. At Santa Monica a man stopped and gave them a ride as far as Santa Barbara. There he took them to his home and they had dinner. Learning they had to make reveille at 6:05 a. m. at Camp Roberts, near here, he suggested they drive his machine on to the camp and return it the next week He said he had other cars.

Then, they said, he gave them his gasoline credit card to go with the automobile.

At San Luis Obispo they picked up two more soldiers.

That was their story and the policemen clucked their tongues as they heard it. But the officers checked with Edward Hillman, Jr., of Santa Barbara, owner of the car, and reported he verified every detail.

Daily Anecdote

The Greater Power

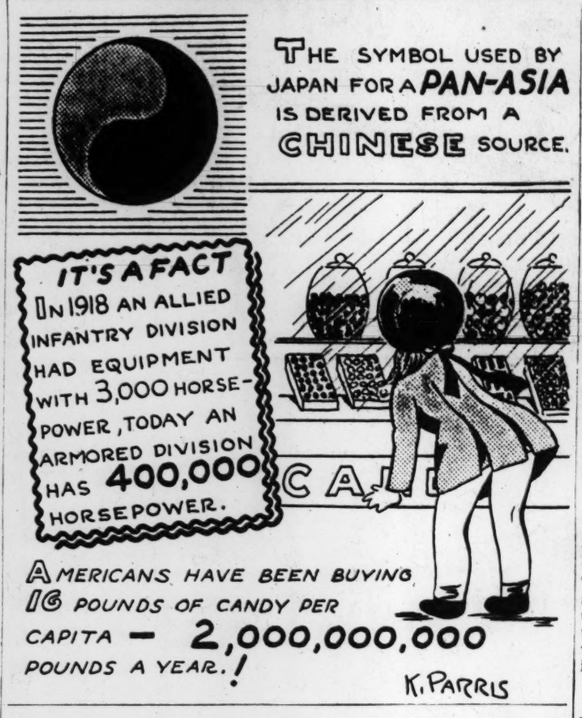
The Czar of Russia once paid a visit of state to the King of Denmark. One day the two sovereigns were riding around Copenhagen, when the Danish ruler pointed out to the Czar a certain tall and picturesque tower.

The Czar gazed upon the structure and was inspired to ask: "How much power have you over your people? Could you command one of your poorest subjects to climb to the top of that tower and jump off?"

"No," replied the Danish king, "but I could go and sleep in that poor subject's hut and be welcome."

The Czar had no reply.

FACTS & FIGURES


THE SYMBOL USED BY JAPAN FOR A PAN-ASIA IS DERIVED FROM A CHINESE SOURCE.
IT'S A FACT
IN 1918 AN ALLIED INFANTRY DIVISION HAD EQUIPMENT WITH 3,000 HORSE-POWER, TODAY AN ARMORED DIVISION HAS 400,000 HORSEPOWER.
AMERICANS HAVE BEEN BUYING 16 POUNDS OF CANDY PER CAPITA — 2,000,000,000 POUNDS A YEAR.!
K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Automatic Parachute Protects Radio-Controlled Planes?

Many experiments, both in England and in America, have been conducted in the field of remote or radio controlled airplanes. One problem which has confronted such experimenters has been the possibility of not only damage or destruction of the pilotless plane itself in event anything should go wrong while the plane was in flight, but also the possibility of harm which the falling craft might do to the person or property of others.

An answer to this perplexing difficulty has been offered in a recent invention. The inventor, realizing that the plane lacks a pilot who might be called upon to operate the controls of some safety device, succeeded in working out a radio controlled parachute which, when released, performs the same office for the whole airplane that the more familiar 'chute does for the individual flyer who may be forced to "bail out."

Instead of wearing the packed 'chute on its "back," the plane carries the parachute mounted on the inside surface of a door which is kept closed and latched by an electromagnetically controlled lock. The coils of the electromagnet are energized by the radio transmitter by means of which the flight of the plane is controlled.

So long as the plane functions properly and remains within range of the signals sent out by the controlling transmitter the door remains closed and the parachute stays neatly folded in its pack.

Should, however, the plane fly beyond the range of the signals, or should the operator on the ground stop sending controlling radio signals, or should something go wrong with the transmitter, the electromagnet in the door lock instantly and automatically becomes de-energized, releasing the door latch. The door then will spring open, releasing the parachute and also breaking the ignition circuit, thus stopping the plane's motor. Opening mushroom-like above the plane, the parachute checks the fall of the plane, causing it, instead, to float gently to earth, greatly reducing the likelihood of damage to the craft or to persons or property below.—W. P. Keasbey.

Daily Quotation

INDEPENDENT thought is the only true preparation for a proper study of the thought of others.—CALDERWOOD.

Who Is This?

By Frank P. Foster, II

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 35.)

If we still have time to think of beautiful things in this day and age, you should find it easy to identify this famous painter when you are told that he was born in Italy of American parents, spoke his first words in German, received his art education in France, found fame in England, and made only brief visits to America. Once, when asked why he did not become a British subject, in view of the fact that he spent most of his life in England, he said, "I prefer to remain a citizen of the United States."

(Score . . . 100)

In America his greatest work is generally considered to be his paintings of the prophets on the walls of the Boston Public Library. There they stand in impressive and solemn array—the great figures of the Jewish and Christian religions. These mural paintings were begun in 1890 and completed in 1910.

(Score . . . 75)

Among the notable portraits painted by this famous artist are those of Theodore Roosevelt, Joseph Jefferson, and Ellen Terry, as Lady Macbeth.

(Score . . . 25)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere on This Page)

Brevities

Boston Herald: If Leon Henderson goes through with that idea of commandeering the family tires, we may realize later that truly these are times to try men's soles.

Milwaukee Journal: After the working humorist has cooked up some 50 income tax gags, it comes to him suddenly: What am I laughing at?

Punch ©: A woman writer asks what happens when a father tries to sing a baby to sleep. As far as we can gather the wise child pretends to be asleep.

The Art of Assembly

Question and Answer

Question: J. L. C. of St. Louis, Mo., asks for the explanation of a substitute motion.

Answer: We will answer your question with a simple illustration. Suppose a motion is before the house: "I move that we build a brick sidewalk." This is stated and discussed. Later a member moves: "I move to amend the motion by substituting the words 'Cement sidewalk' for the words 'brick sidewalk.'" This is stated and is debatable.

The members argue pro and con on the merits of brick and cement. A vote is taken and the substitute motion carries. Now you have not voted to build a sidewalk, you have only voted to change the motion. The question now before the house is "to build a cement sidewalk." If the motion carries, the house will have ordered the building of a cement sidewalk. If it is lost, you have decided not to build a sidewalk at all.

Awana Slaker-James

"No, no; we keep our money here in the cash register, not in the sugar bowl!"

Answer to "Who Is This?"
John Singer Sargent

Monitor Camera Club from Les Hamm, San Diego

Inseparable Companions

Tippy, a dignified and majestic-looking collie owned by Loyal E. Clark of San Diego, adopted this active bundle of fur which answers to the name of Alley-oop. When the shivering little wanderer first arrived at the Clark residence he immediately snuggled against the luxurious coat of the collie and fell asleep. Now they are the best of friends.

In Lighter Vein

Cramped

Boss: "You want a raise? Why don't you live within your means?"

Employee: "I do, sir, but you don't realize how I am crowded for space." — Publication Service Bulletin.

Full Circle

An imposing lady—not to mince words, a dowager—came sailing into headquarters of one of the local civilian-volunteer units to offer her services. She looked at the rows of desks, where many ladies were typing, telephoning, and working mimeographs. "It reminds me so much of the last time," she sighed, "when we were all helping Mr. Willkie." — The New Yorker.

Army Quartermasters find the best shoe soles last a soldier only ten days on long daily marches.

Know Your Camera—*Lens Markings*

Perhaps the question most frequently posed by amateurs in looking over a camera carefully is: "What do those letters and figures mean?"—referring to the lens markings, Whether lower-case italic "*f*," or the Roman upper-case "F," or the letters "U. S.," the letters mean but one thing: "Focal length" of the lens. The diagonal line, semicolon, or period which separates the letter from the numerals following indicate that this number is a fraction, not a whole number. These numbers show the numeral relation between the diameter of the aperture in the stop and the focal length of the lens. "Focal length" is the distance from the longitudinal center of the lens to the point where the rays of light which pass through it converge and meet. When a lens is stopped down, it gives a sharper image, and the smaller the aperture, the longer the exposure should be.

The letters "U. S." as generally might be supposed, do not stand for "United States," but for "Uniform System." This system of marking is not in general use, today, and most cameras are marked with the letter "*f*," meaning focal length.

Cookies and Rookies

It isn't the cookies we send to the rookies
That counts, though they brighten their fare;
What is really worth while, and what brings forth the smile,
Is showing the boys that we care.

L. G. G.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Improvements on the Clubhouse*

By Le Pelley

LET'S GO DOWN AND SEE IF MR. WINK IS STILL BOTHERED WITH AIRPLANES ...
ALL RIGHT... AND HE MIGHT GIVE US ANOTHER ADVANCE ON THE RENT ...
OH... LOOK... HE'S PUT A HIGH CHIMNEY ON SO THE STOVE WON'T SMOKE
THAT'S A GOOD IDEA ... THAT CHIMNEY....
OH... YES... THE CHIMNEY! YES, ISN'T IT A GOOD IDEA !
AND THE AIRPLANES... OH MY !! THERE SEEMED TO BE MORE OF THEM LAST NIGHT !
THEY WERE NEW BOMBERS
YES... A NEW SHIPMENT.... I HEARD MY COUSIN SAY THERE WERE FIFTEEN OF THEM..

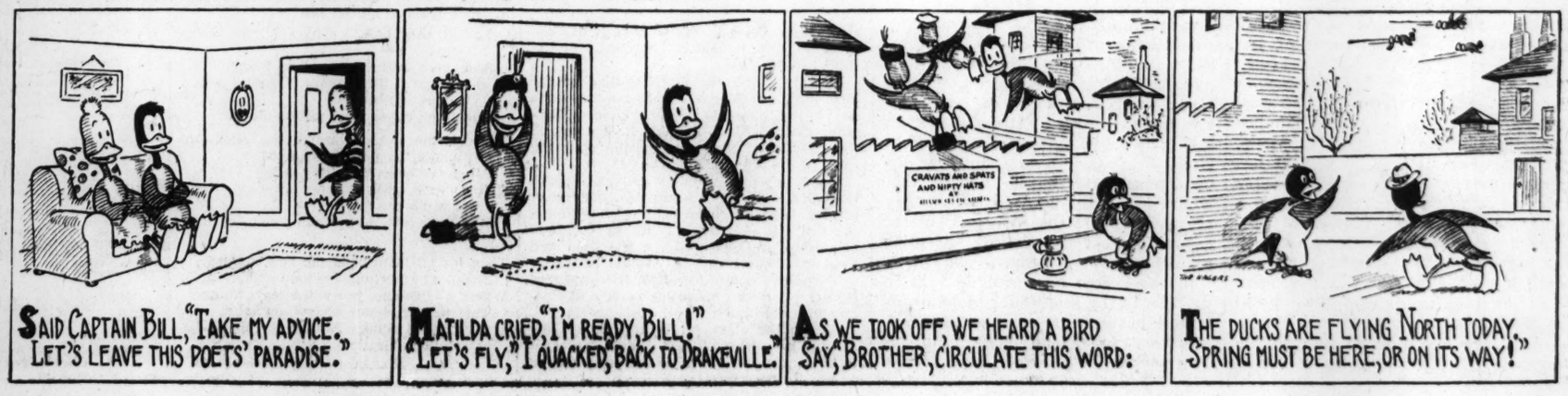
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now Ol' Joe Can Get Down to Some Serious Sleeping!*

By Rodgers

!
"Hey!" I barked, "Don't you know chasing cats is an old fashioned idea?"
"Is it really?" ol' Joe wagged—
"Well, now, I'm mighty glad to hear that!" said he— "I only chase them because I thought it was expected of me!"
"Now I won't have to waste time doing that!"

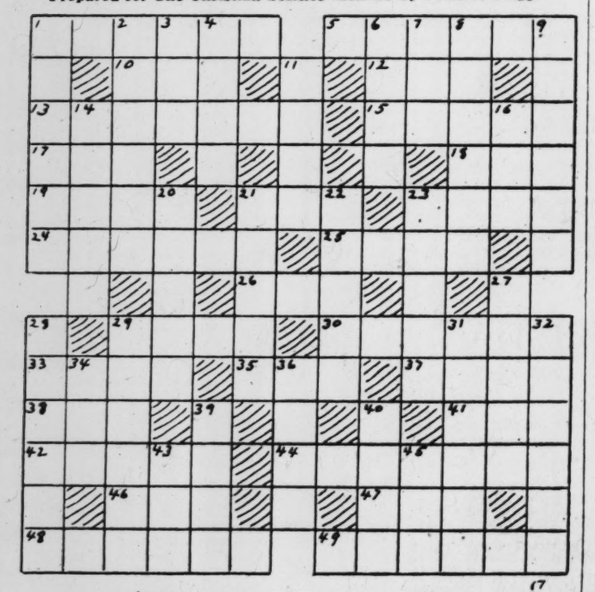
The Adventures of Waddles—*Can Spring Be Far Away?*

By The Hagers


SAID CAPTAIN BILL, "TAKE MY ADVICE. LET'S LEAVE THIS POETS' PARADISE."
MATILDA CRIED, "I'M READY, BILL!" "LET'S FLY," I QUACKED, BACK TO DRAKEVILLE."
AS WE TOOK OFF, WE HEARD A BIRD SAY, "BROTHER, CIRCULATE THIS WORD:
CRAVATS AND SPATS AND NIFTY HATS
THE DUCKS ARE FLYING NORTH TODAY. SPRING MUST BE HERE, OR ON ITS WAY!"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What English poet, a clergyman's son, was educated for the bar?
5—On what river is Benares located?
10—What is a nickname for Henry?
12—What is a pasture or grassland?
13—A light, bright shade of red.
15—Who is heroine of a Puccini opera?
17—Snakelike fish.
18—Projection on a wheel is what?
19—What was certain day of ancient Roman month?
21—What is foot of a four-footed animal with claws?
23—What is a hamlet?
24—What is the brown coati?
25—What bovine quadrupeds are used for draft animals?
26—Vandalia was at one time capital of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
29—Place for baking.
30—Springfield, Illinois, is often called the "———— City."
33—Who is one of those chased by "hounds" in certain sport?
37—Artful.
37—The Ells represent what American university in college sports?
38—Who was high priest in whose care Samuel was trained?
41—Peg.
41—What is cutting part of an instrument?
44—Who is Dorothy Gish's sister?
46—What is a diminutive of Nancy?
47—What is past tense of "bite"?
48—Would you associate a seaman, logger, or writer with a timber hitch?
49—What is Darius called in Dan. 5:31?

Down

1—What forms the main part of cheese?
2—What person would hunt for blubber?
3—Equality as to value.
4— ——— Wheeler Wilcox.
6—What is Martha's singing voice in opera "Faust"?
7—News.
8—What name is given to a booster?
9—How would you describe the Everglades?
11—What is chief mountain of Sicily?
14—What wood makes a mothproof chest?
16—Vehicle.
20—What utensil separates finer from coarser parts of a substance?
21—Limners do what?
22—Who defeated Montcalm at Quebec?
23—Anything intended to lead into a snare is what?
27—In pastoral poetry, what is a name for a ladylove?
28—By solving riddle of the Sphinx, Oedipus became king of what place?
29—What name was given in flattery to Queen Elizabeth?
31—What is the American stag or elk?
32—What is chemical base of rennet?
34—Every one.
36—What is the mechanism for steering a ship?
39—What is a river of Siberia?
40—On what river is Dresden located?
43—What is a bank or wall built so to hold back water?
45—Cover.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

America Must Work Longer Hours

The demand for a longer productive week in the United States has become unmistakable. Congress is echoing with proposals to lift the forty-hour limitations, impose a wage ceiling, and correspondingly to place flat limits on war profits.

The people, according to the registering of their sentiments in Washington, are in a mood for action. They call for equality of sacrifice by everybody. The white-collar worker who has received no increase in pay dislikes it when steel or automotive workers demand a second raise. The farmer says he gets no time and a half for overtime. The new taxpayer is willing to buy bombs but he doesn't want to pay some corporation an exorbitant profit on them.

When we talk of a longer work week, it is to be recognized that many industries, especially those connected with arms production, already are working considerably more than forty hours. Employees in the machine-tool industry averaged approximately 54 hours in December, which means that many must have worked longer. The firearms industry averaged 52½ hours, engines and turbines, 50 hours; explosives, 47; foundries, machine shops, aircraft, and shipbuilding, each 46; and electrical machinery, brass products, and ammunition, each above 44 hours.

Thus the time-and-a-half requirement for overtime does not actually prevent a longer week being worked. It makes it more expensive and perhaps impedes the necessary extension of the longer work week into other industries and to other workers in industries where it already exists. If this proves a serious impediment, public sentiment probably will compel suspension of the forty-hour law and the still more realistic but drastic step of abrogating union contracts that require payment at time and a half or even double time.

There are some who argue, however, that the forty-hour law amounts simply to a method of payment and that under present circumstances this method of paying a premium for extra work or a compensation for rises in cost of living is more satisfactory than an increase in the basic hourly wage rate. If this point is to carry any appeal, unions must moderate their demands and recognize the gain in weekly earnings their members have through fuller employment.

On the corporation profit side there are similar questions as to whether a flat limitation on the profits from war contracts can be satisfactorily enforced, whether it should be extended to all industries, and whether excess profits taxes constitute a better method of recapturing unwarranted payments. The War Production Board is making some headway with a provision for renegotiation of contracts after work has been put under way and costs can be more accurately determined.

Whatever may be the logical answers to such questions as these, either in the field of profit control or labor legislation, the temper of the American people in this great emergency is unmistakable. They demand production. They demand of themselves and others whatever sacrifices it takes to get production. And they do not propose to saddle themselves and future generations with a fantastic war bill for lack of courage to face the situation as it is.

Men, machines, money, and management all must prepare to work harder, work longer hours, and think less about the pay. The basic reward for all will come not in dollars but in the safety of their country and their liberties.

"On God's Side"

"We're goin' to do our part and we'll win 'cause we're on God's side."

There are times when a simple faith produces statements as profound as the most complex philosophy. One such time was the few minutes in which Joe Louis, Negro boxing champion, addressed the gathering at the Navy Relief Show in New York's Madison Square Garden the other evening.

Joe Louis's words are the more significant because supported by deeds. Not only has he accepted his responsibilities in the American fighting forces with quiet, gentlemanly humility, but he has devoted recent earnings entirely to patriotic purposes.

"We'll win 'cause we're on God's side." Kaiser Wilhelm is credited with saying, "Gott mit uns." But Lincoln put the thought the other way around. He would have been proud of Joe's faith, and would have endorsed the strategy. Choosing the right side, as Lincoln knew, is the first essential of victory. Doing your part because you know that that is part of the moral requirement of victory is also essential. We all need to know these things so well that we can put them in one short simple sentence.

Are Some Still Lagging?

Public sentiment will want Congress at once to investigate charges by Robert R. Guthrie, who has resigned as chairman of the War Production Board's textile, clothing, and leather goods division, that he and his immediate associates were hampered in their task of conversion to war effort by a continuance of the business-as-usual attitude in some quarters.

Mr. Guthrie speaks of "the resistance of representatives of the affected industries now working within the WPB." This evidently means some of the dollar-a-year men whose position of exposure to divided loyalty already has been criticized by the Truman investigating committee. Yet it is difficult to propose a satisfactory substitute for these men, since the Government must have experience and the experts can scarcely cut all peacetime ties.

The situation of the intermediary becomes less difficult when the industry concerned is fully convinced of the necessity to convert promptly and fully to military demands. The automobile industry perhaps was not fully convinced until the loss of rubber supplies made it pointless to manufacture cars. But once begun, that conversion has moved rapidly in the motor industry because it was concentrated among a comparatively small number of producers. Since then, the process has been introduced in the industries making refrigerators, radios, typewriters, and other mechanisms dependent on metal supplies.

But there has been no rude jolt to separate the manufacturers of household linens, coats, hats, shoes, men's suits, women's dresses, and children's rompers from their usual markets. Moreover, the textile and clothing industries are divided among so many thousands of producing units that the organizing of their effort is difficult. Various branches and concerns in these industries have been absolved by Mr. Guthrie from responsibility for the condition he alleges. But as to the rest, there should be quick investigation and action, for the country cannot tolerate any hanging back or wasted time where the supplying of its soldiers is concerned.

Hitler Begins "Explaining"

The time has passed when what Adolf Hitler had to say was any day's big news. Other peoples have learned like the Russians that what he says may be only a screen for what he intends to do and that what they do can upset both his words and actions.

Thus while noting that he has again postponed the annihilation of Russia—this time until summer—alert folk in the United Nations realize that the Nazis must stake everything on a spring drive. They know that Hitler has been straining every resource of war production, has been impressing the manpower of every enslaved neighbor, in preparation for a gigantic new blitz. They understand that what they do to make the machines and marshal the men to stop him counts much more than anything he can say.

It is a healthy sign that the world no longer stands agape at this fanatic's threats, that free men center rather on their own positive purpose to establish a world order which will promptly control such gangsters. Mentally the world has taken the offensive against Hitlerism. Months of struggle may lie ahead before this purpose can be sufficiently hardened and munitioned to bring complete military victory. But the movement has begun. Hitler's own attitude discloses that he knows it.

He is reduced to explaining and excusing reverses. He cannot hide from his people the retreats and the casualties in Russia. He cannot, by attacking President Roosevelt, explain away the fact that America's great power is now enlisted against him. Even while promising annihilation of Russia he finds himself talking merely of holding the "Bolshevik colossus . . . in its definitive frontiers." He must claim that he had "barely two months of summer" in which to conquer Russia, but even his own people can hardly believe that winter began on August 22, even if they accept his claim that it began "weeks earlier than any experience or scientific prediction could let anyone assume."

In short, free men will do well to prepare to the utmost for violent outbreaks, but the attacker already finds it necessary to defend himself to his own people.

Our Readers Say—

Spiritual Unity of Two Peoples

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The common interest of Britain and America in the spread of spiritual ideals and democracy has been celebrated by many writers in both prose and verse. The Christian Science Monitor has given freely of its space to emphasize this solidarity, especially in times of stress to both peoples.

The two stanzas of Whittier's which follow celebrate this unity of the two peoples. They may not be generally known, as they were not included in Whittier's Complete Poems. They were included in a letter of Whittier's to a Canadian correspondent, and were first printed in the New York Times of June 5, 1865:

O Englishmen!—in hope and creed,
In blood and tongue our brothers!
We too are heirs of Runnymede;
And Shakespeare's fame and Cromwell's deed
Are not alone our mother's.

"Thicker than water," in one rill
Through centuries of story
Our Saxon blood has flowed, and still
We share with you its good and ill,
The shadow and the glory.

WILLIAM H. M. ADAMS

Minneapolis, Minn.

For International Justice

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is it not time that the conduct of international affairs should at least approach the same standard we use in national or private affairs? Have nations not yet suffered enough to cure them of the desire for national prosperity regardless of the effect on the rest of the world? Should we not be willing to make the same concessions for the collective benefit of the world as a whole as we do for our own community?

If this is the case, we must once more accustom ourselves to the idea of a League of Nations whose purpose is international justice. A League which cannot be exploited by a combination of powerful nations for their particular ends. A League which has an international force behind it to preserve peace while a solution of any dispute is being considered freely, fairly and impartially.

Boston — A. H. H.

Sacrifices and Sincerity

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

By what devious thinking can anyone justify taking a citizen, compelling him to go to work for some $30 a month, risk all, break his home ties and take every right away from him—while permitting another citizen to sit back and say "I will work so long and for so much; otherwise you shall not operate your plant at all, regardless of public welfare or the country's well being."

If Washington expects us to believe this is war and expects us to buy bonds, let it evidence its intelligent sincerity by demanding the boys and men at home make as great sacrifices as Washington expects of those in the armed forces.

What is this sacred cloak called "labor" that is bulldozing plain common sense? Is the Administration motivated by fear?

Boston — S. C.

"Aloha" Instead of "Hello"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Aloha" is the greeting word of the Hawaiian people. It is a word so full of meaning that in English there is no adequate equivalent. It conveys the wish for happiness, joy, peace, kindness and good will. Why could we not adopt it wholeheartedly as our own and use it daily, hourly and universally? Gradually it might replace our cheerful "hello" which has so little save its cheerfulness to recommend its widespread use.

Words of profound or composite significance always invite inquiry into their meaning; so aside from its symphonic beauty, "aloha" would indicate the good we are wishing our friends. It might do its bit at enriching our lives. It might eventually provide a silver lining for the darkness of the Pearl Harbor event. Coming, as it does, from the same island as our new slogan, "Remember Pearl Harbor," it might help to balance some of the granite sternness and resolve embraced in that phrase.

Clermont, Fla. — MINA DALLARMI

Liquor and Uniforms Don't Mix

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Boston & Albany Railroad—and others, I hope—has an excellent rule enforced on its diners and club cars which forbids the sale of alcoholic liquors to students. The company is to be congratulated.

Now, why cannot the railroads adopt a similar rule refusing liquor to boys wearing their country's uniform? And if railroads, why not other liquor purveyors?

Brookline, Mass. — JUNIUS

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"A false balance is abomination . . ."

Down the Middle of the Road

Another Enemy From Within

By Erwin D. Canham

Continued and acute signs of the old class or economic struggle are still to be seen in Britain and America, even in these days of peril. The conflict springs first from human selfishness, second from shortsightedness. It is often not recognized by those who are guilty of it. But its continuance gravely endangers our very survival. It is one of the most damaging of the enemy's secret weapons—one of the most penetrative of the mental offensives against us.

In Britain, the earmarks of the struggle were the continuance in office around Winston Churchill of a group of discredited politicians who symbolized caste, privilege, and lack of preparation in the eyes of the masses of people bearing their heavy share of national sacrifice today. Signs of privilege are to be seen in the black-market sales of food. Dispatches this week to the New York Times, say that "as rationing grows stiffer, restaurants enjoy a boom, and while their patrons gorge themselves on black-market commodities, they indulge in an orgy of profiteering." The question of war profits is much agitated. Members of the armed services and their families look at the high wages of civilian workers with rueful eye.

* * *

In the United States, the conflict of economic interests—not to mention the "gorging"—is far more acute, even if it is no less grave. It is called "politics." On the one hand the New Dealers vow not to halt their own crusade. Another one of those famous but not very important dinners at Washington's Cosmos Club was recently held, at which high officials urged one another to "keep up the political fight for liberalism regardless of the war." And in scores of ways the Administration shows in daily decisions that it is still on the warpath against the "predatory interests." Social reform still flourishes, the tax program still "soaks" the rich; despite disclaimers, the New Deal is still doing business.

On the other hand, the "interests" are not genuinely in uniform, either. Exorbitant war profits are uncovered by investigating committees. If there is labor racketeering, there is also some pretty slick business manipulation in and out of dollar-a-year jobs. And many political opponents of F. D. R. carry their obstruction far beyond the field of domestic affairs into the vital question of war effort.

We said that this state of affairs springs from two causes: human selfishness and shortsightedness—selfishness, because too many people are trying to profit from peril. This dread weakness is a challenge to democracy and a test of its power to survive.

During China's gravest danger, wealthy Chinese merchants clogged the Burma Road with their personal possessions, while Chinese racketeers stole tires and engines and everything they could grab.

The equivalent of the Chinese racketeer is the American industrialist or labor union that slows up the war effort or extorts an unfair price. The price is paid in lives and suffering, perhaps far greater than we can foresee. That is the penalty of selfishness. And this policy of "grab" is shortsighted because those responsible fail to see that they themselves are the ultimate victims.

* * *

We are all in the same boat together. Unselfish sacrifice is the only thing that can save us from the corruption of class struggle. And the exercise of vigilance—vigilance on the part of public officials and private citizens who are able to keep an eye on both sides.

Many are calling today for the burying of political differences. The call is right. But political differences—which usually spring from economic differences—must be stabilized as nearly at the status quo as is possible. Or failing that, if it is impossible for one side or the other to be prevented from making unequal gains because of the need of pressing the war effort with utmost vigor, then we must weigh the cost of these gains against the cost of losing the war.

Perhaps labor, perhaps industry, will gain disproportionately in this period. Maybe it cannot be avoided. The main thing, the only thing, is to rally to defeat the enemy from without. Of course, this war is all one war, and the enemy from within is the same thing, underneath, as the enemy from without. The class struggle springs from selfishness, and the slave-state which the totalitarians would impose is simply an acute form of selfishness. We must conquer selfishness on both fronts.

It is extremely easy to oversimplify this question of "politics as usual." Certainly partisanship should be buried for the duration. But we must be certain that is the real effect of any proposal for an armistice. Some who propose a political truce are really proposing political or economic surrender of the other side. Both sides imperatively must remember that only one thing matters: the survival of free men and their society. Privilege has no place in this warfare.

The Wide Horizon

Profit Sharing Helps Production

By W. B. Harrison

WICHITA, KANSAS

An interesting experiment in solving wage scale questions and improving the relations of labor and capital is now going on in the Beech Aircraft Company here, which has 6,500 employees.

Wichita has three airplane factories, which have expanded rapidly under the emergency program from approximately 3,000 employees in October, 1940, to approximately 20,000 at present, with a schedule of 40,000 by the end of the current year. In this expansion period the labor unions have been very active, with keen competition between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. The Beech plant was organized by the A. F. of L. without a closed shop, and the Cessna factory was similarly organized, but the Boeing plant here has not been unionized.

Wages have been raised several times in the last eighteen months in these factories, and other industries have suffered considerably by skilled workers leaving their employ to get higher pay. Base pay is 50 cents per hour for apprentices and from that up.

* * *

In the closing months of 1941 the Beech Aircraft Company found its production output considerably hampered by differences between the union workers and non-union workers. The closed shop was continuously demanded in this and other plants, and increased pressure for higher wages and other conditions was frequent.

The Beech company then put into effect a profit-sharing agreement, under which the employees get the same base pay per hour that they had been receiving at the time the agreement was adopted and in addition to such pay they get 50 per cent of the net profits of the corporation, distributed each ninety days.

Walter Beech, president of the Beech Aircraft Company, is highly pleased with the results. He said recently, "We have solved the labor problem in our plant. We are getting rid of loafers and employees who do not want to work or who are incapable of working. We have the active assistance of other employees in doing this without soliciting it. Our employees are interested in the profits of the plant, and if one employee sees another one shirking his work he raises a fuss about it. Instead of disturbances and contentions for higher pay the employees are busy trying to turn out production and make a profit for the organization.

"The whole situation has been settled, and we are going ahead turning out planes to the capacity of our plant. We are gradually adding men to our pay roll on the same basis. Where before we lost about twenty-five of our best men monthly to other plants that were bidding for them at higher wages, we actually gained about twenty-four of such employees during the month of January because they wanted to share in the increased earnings that workers at our plant will get. We estimate the bonus earned by the employees during the month of January to equal 20 per cent of their wages, and we are just getting down to business. We believe we have solved the labor problem, and we are pleased with the situation."

* * *

There has been no indication thus far that other plants here will be adopting the Beech plan, and there is skepticism among union officials as to the efficacy of profit-sharing plans in general. But the Cessna factory has for some time been paying heavy bonuses depending on the production output. The Boeing plant, which has 8,000 employees now and expects to have 28,000 by the end of this year, is so far non-union, although strenuous efforts are being made to organize it. Many of the employees of these plants come from farms and small towns, and the union organizers admit frankly that they are a difficult group to unionize.

However, there has been no hostile anti-union atmosphere here and no efforts to keep the plants from being organized if the workers so desire. There has been a continuous effort to keep employees, because there is active demand for them as soon as they are trained in airplane work and some of the west coast factories have offered higher wages than the Wichita plants.

The plan worked out by the Beech Aircraft Company has worked so well thus far that it seems bound to impress itself upon other privately owned plants engaged in defense work, both in the airplane industry and other lines, and might easily spread into hundreds of other plants that have been facing the same labor problems. Mr. Beech apparently thinks it will, because it works so well in his plant.

How That Caissons Song Started to Roll

Those caissons, which, since December 8, have gone rolling through so many radio programs, have really been rolling since 1908. That's the year "The Caisson Song" was written, and the place was the same place such heavy fighting is again going on—the Philippines. Since it was written, it has become the official field artillery song of the United States Army.

In April, 1908, the first battalion of the Fifth Field Artillery was sent from the mainland to the islands to relieve the second battalion. Second Lieut. Edmund L. Gruber . . . was asked to write a song symbolizing the spirit of the reunited regiment.

The song was inspired by a difficult march through the Zambales mountains. Lieutenant Gruber was far ahead with a detachment charged with selecting a route. In the afternoon they couldn't find the battalion and went to a peak to see if it would be visible in the rolling country around. It wasn't, but shortly a sergeant heard the rumble of caissons in the distance.

"They'll be all right, lieutenant, as long as they keep 'em rolling," said the sergeant to Gruber. A little later, as the party neared the camp, Lieutenant Gruber heard one of the chiefs of the sections calling to his drivers, "Come on, keep 'em rolling." That seemed to the lieutenant to symbolize the spirit of the field artillery, and so he wrote the now famous caisson song:

Over hill, over dale, we have hit the dusty trail,
And those caissons go rolling along.
In and out, hear them shout: "Counter march and right about!"
And those caissons go rolling along.

Through the storm, through the night, up where the doughboys fight,
All our caissons go rolling along.
At zero we'll be there, answering every call and flare,
While our caissons go rolling along.

Chorus

Then it's hi! hi! hee! in the field artillery,
Sound off your numbers loud and strong.
Where e'er you go, you will always know
That those caissons are rolling along.
Keep them rolling! And those caissons go rolling along.

—*Milwaukee Journal*

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